# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1874. NUMBER 248.

# WASHINGTON.

## Congressional Eulogies on the Late Senator Sumner.

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### SUMNER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

EULOGIES DELIVERED IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—At a little after 1 o'clock the resolutions of the Senate making the formal announcement of the death of Charles Sumner were received, and, upon motion of E. Rockwood Hoar, similar resolutions were adopted by the House. Judge Hoar then pronounced a eulogy upon the great Senator, and was followed by Lamar, of Mississippi, Dawes, Rainey, Kelley, and others. The speech of the day, however, the one which evidently made the deepest impression and elicited the highest praises was the one delivered by Mr. Lamar. It was a feeling, touching tribute to the great virtues and noble qualities of Mr. Sumner at the hands of a man who left Congress in 1861 to go into the Confederate service; a man who has been regarded as one of the most dangerous of the fire-eating class of secessionists. Interwoven with the hig[h] encomiums that he passed upon the great apostle of human liberty and equality, the one who was always bold and fearless in denouncing the system for which the Confederates fought, Mr. Lamar wrought a manly, moving appeal for a more complete restoration of good feeling and mutual confidence between the North and South. He spoke simply and with but little use of the arts of the orator, with his voice well modulated and toned down to suit the gravity of the occasion. He held the full house and packed galleries spell-bound till the conclusion of his remarks, when a spontaneous burst of applause broke out all over the floor, coming up hearty and warm, especially the Republican side. There were many who, in the bitterness and heat of partisan strife, had grown apparently callous and insensible to good professions from those whom they have fought and distrusted as traitors, who were moved to tears by the simple, manly appeal to their better nature. The speech will live, and will have a marked and beneficial effect in the future.

### THE SANBORN CASE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

FAY'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The Ways and Means Committee are pretty generally of the opinion that Fay, the witness examined by them to-day in the Sanborn matter, is well up in the art of keeping back such things as he does not wish to tell. They are convinced that he evaded and answered falsely in the whole course of his examination. Senator Boutwell has finally concluded that it will be proper for him to appear before the Committee and tell what he knows of the course pursued by Secretary Boutwell in the Sanborn contract affairs. He may possibly be heard to-morrow. A strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Committee to have them

SUMMON PRESCOTT,

the Boston lawyer, to whom Sanborn paid a $25,000 fee. Prescott was, up to within a very short time of the receipt of this fee, a clerk in the Treasury Department, and it is believed that he was paid the large fee, not for legal services, but for giving information while in the Department. The Committee may possibly conclude to summon him, but they are grown somewhat despondent at the circumstance that they always find this class of witnesses capable of lying about all of the fraudulent features of the case, and so it is hardly worth while to summon more of the rascals.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day examined A. Goodrich Fay, who, being sworn, was examined by Mr. Beck. He said that he was a lawyer, residing in New York. His business connections with Sanborn commenced, he thought, in 1859 or 1860, and had reference only to the stock of a Western railroad, and of the Adams Express Company. He had always

ADVISED WITH SANBORN

in a friendly and professional way. He had never had any money transactions with Sanborn except as to the matter just stated. As to Sanborn's contracts, he never knew that he had a case in Brooklyn. In answer to the question why he went to Europe, the witness stated that he had contemplated for years going abroad to educate his children. He mentioned this to Sanborn, who said that while abroad he could attend to some important business for the Government as well as to his own private affairs. It turned out that, while he could not be appointed as counsel, he could go out as

AN AGENT FOR THE TREASURY.

He did not know who brought about the appointment. He made nothing out of this appointment. There were some things Madge, head of the Special Agent Bureau, said he could finish up.

In answer to further inquiries, witness said he was the adviser of Sanborn to accept the terms of settlement proposed by Waddell, and for this service never received a cent. He did not know who made the application that he should be appointed agent abroad. He never said a word to any members of Congress about it. He did not think anybody advised him to get the office. Sanborn was anxious he should obtain the office. The business he was to attend to in Europe was with reference to customs undervaluation. There was certain information submitted to him, and his business was to visit certain consulates and compare the evidence with the consular records, and find out whether they were good cases or not. He did the work. He could not give the names of these cases. He did not make a special report, and knew of no list. The names of the cases were in the department, but there was nothing there to indicate that he had anything to do with them. The business was

KID GLOVE CASES.

Almost all the trade in that article in New York was on the list of cases. Sanborn was furnished with the list. He supposed Sanborn was to work them up as an agent of the Government. The commission witness received was signed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It stated that he was to proceed to Europe and examine into certain cases filed by Sanborn. It was not thought necessary to instruct him, but to leave the matter to his judgment. He would to-morrow furnish the Committee with the commission, the phraseology of which he did not remember. Madge could give the names of the suspected parties. He could recollect only one (Juglae, of Paris), who had a house or agent in New York. A man named Moore, in Europe, furnished the secret information. He so understood. The compensation of witness in Europe was $5 a day, with all expenses added.

During the cross-examination, Fay said he advised with Sanborn after he was indicted. He made money on the stocks on information of Sanborn, but not otherwise with him. He did not know that Sanborn was an employe of the Government, never having seen his papers. He therefore could not swear that he was in the employ of Government.

Witness did not know whether any member of Congress wrote to Sanborn, urging him to settle with Waddell. He did not recollect that Sanborn ever said he had a contract with the Government. Witness thought Sanborn a most peculiar man. Witness did nothing wrong in his transactions.

Mr. Niblack said he thought it was strange that business between the witness and Sanborn should result only in favor of Fay. There must be some peculiar relations between them. The witness remarked:

"There are none; I swear it."

The Committee, after further closely interrogating the witness, adjourned until afternoon.

The Committee this afternoon examined

JAMES E. CALDWELL,

of Philadelphia, who testified that the confidential bookkeeper of the firm with which he is connected stole certain invoices and other documents, and placed them in the hands of B. G. Jayne, Government Special Agent, of New York. Caldwell went to New York and saw Jayne, who, with the stolen papers before him, said that this was the most complete case of fraud he had ever had, and claimed that they had forfeited $80,000 to the Government, but that he could settle the case in two minutes. He could either take the matter into court or compromise. It was finally agreed to compromise for $50,000. Of this sum, $32,500 had been paid, and now application had been made to the Secretary of the Treasury to reopen the case. Witness related that William P. Wood, an ex-Government Chief-Detective, came to him saying that Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, had agreed to give him $10,000 for an article containing all the facts in the Caldwell case. Witness consulted his partners, who said here is another and dangerous blow, and if this man has possession of all the facts, and can spread them in such a way as to damage our credit, we had better close with this proposition, which was the payment of $2,000; $1,000 for withholding the article, and the other $1,000 for his influence at Washington. This money was paid, and Wood gave a paper signed by himself, saying that from an examination of the case, he believed Caldwell & Co. did not intend to defraud the Government. During the cross-examination, witness said the article which Wood prepared did not appear in the *Sun*.

### THE FINANCES.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—In the House to-day, a number of bills were introduced in the morning hour, and a bill taking the coastwise and lake trade out of the operation of the Shipping Commissioners act. Five financial bills were introduced. One by Judge Poland, of Vermont, providing for free banking and the redemption of National Bank notes, and a speedy return to specie payments.

The following is a synopsis. It represents the essential features of the compromise proposed by Eastern men:

Sec. 1 repeals all the acts limiting the amount of bank circulation. Sec. 2 provides for issuing circulation to all banks which may be duly organized under the existing laws, who furnish the required securities. Sec. 3 provides that, as fast as the circulation is issued to the banks, 50 per cent of the amount shall be retired in greenbacks until the amount of greenbacks shall be reduced to $50,000,000. Sec. 4 authorizes the issue of $400,000,000 of United States bonds, at 5 per cent, for twenty years, or 4½ per cent for thirty years, to be used exclusively for retiring greenbacks, and provides that every holder of greenbacks may exchange the same for such bonds, and all greenbacks thus exchanged to be canceled. Sec. 5 provides that after July 1, 1875, the Government shall pay all United States notes in coin, on presentation, and that one-half of all custom duties may be paid in United States notes. Sec. 6 forbids the payment of interest by National Banks to other National Banks on deposits, except by banks acting as redeeming agents for other banks, and then only to the amount that the law authorizes them to keep as their reserve in the hands of such redeeming agents.

One by Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, to increase the issue of National Bank currency in States and Territories having less than the volume required, and providing for a return to specie payments. One by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, to facilitate a return to specie payments and to prevent fluctuations in the value of United States notes. One by Mr. Field, of Michigan, to provide for the conversion of legal-tender notes and interest-bearing bonds, and to reduce the interest on the public debt. And, lastly, one by Mr. Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, to provide for free banking. Mr. Fort, of Illinois, introduced a bill imposing a tax on the income of corporations and persons where they exceed $5,000.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BANK-NOTE PRINTING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—For the last four years a portion of the legal-tender and fractional currency notes has been printed by each of the New York Bank-Note Companies, leaving the finishing impression to be executed by the Treasury Department. Owing to the recent establishment of the Columbia Bank-Note Company in Washington, which is now printing the Government notes, representatives of the New York companies are here and have had a hearing before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, the object being to have a law passed restoring the former position of affairs as regards to themselves. Frederick R. Stanton to-day appeared before the Committee as a representative of the Columbia Bank-Note Company. He was asked by Mr. Hubbard, who, in part, represents the combined New York Companies, about the issue of $30,000 stock of the Columbia Company to Stanton as trustee for S. P. Smith, of New York. Stanton's answer brought out the fact that the stock was given as a consideration for Smith's influence in obtaining the contract from the Treasury Department for the Columbia Company. Assistant Secretary Sawyer protested against the proposition of the Hubbard men to examine employes of the Treasury Department without first applying to the Secretary, the Department always being ready to give the proper facilities for that purpose.

### FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

A MODEST CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Some time ago Congress authorized the appointment of N. P. Langford to be Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park. The appointment was made at his own solicitation, and he was to fill the office without salary. Now it is stated that he has presented a bill to Congress amounting to

THE MODEST SUM OF $25,000

by way of payment for his services. As he has had the place not to exceed two years, if for that long, and it is thought that this sum will amply remunerate him. In this connection it appears that while Langford is a stockholder and Director of a National Bank in Helena, Mon. Ter., he also holds the position of United States Bank-Examiner for the Pacific Coast. It is charged that he has been writing letters and using other means in his power for the purpose of

BOLSTERING UP VARIOUS WEAK AND TOTTERING BANKS

in his field of operations, and that he has recently been notified by Comptroller Knox that a repetition of the offense will cost him his position. Altogether Langford seems to be an official of the most undesirable stripe, whose place would be better supplied by an honest man. It is understood that Secretary Delano will sustain him in his demand for the $25,000.

THE INDIAN BUREAUS.

The House Indian Affairs Committee have been for some time engaged to all appearances investigating alleged frauds and corruptions in the Indian contract system. They sit with closed doors, however, and no intimation of their proceedings is allowed to reach the public. From the circumstance that one or two members of the Committee express great disgust with the manner in which the investigation is being conducted, and the additional circumstance that those not in Congress who have knowledge of the misdoings charged, and are interested in the case, are growing restive, and are inclined to charge that the Committee are determined to whitewash, there seems to be reason for believing that there are really grounds for complaint. The doors of the Committee ought to be thrown open. As long as they are closed there is no end to the means by which honest inquiry may be stifled. It is only when the public are free to judge and to criticise that Congressmen with whitewashing proclivities can be forced to do good honest work. In this case, particularly, there can be no justification, for the adoption of the star-chamber style of carrying on the investigation. If, as the Committee would have it appear, nothing wrong is developing, the publication of the fact will do no one injury, while it will clear innocent men of the suspicions that have been put upon them. A little daylight in this is imperatively demanded, and unless the Committee adopt the proper course at an early day they will be compelled, doubtless, by order of the House, to do so. The Committee may be unjustly suspected of a desire to whitewash, but their refusal to let the public know what they are doing can but strengthen such suspicions.

### THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The Joint District Investigation Committee held no session to-day, but will sit to-morrow. They hope to conclude the taking of testimony within two weeks.

THE RING ARE TOO ZEALOUS.

The impression that Gov. Shepherd is making in his efforts to appear first and most desirous in the movement for a change in the form of the District Government is not a favorable one; especially is this the case with the members of the Committee. While they are very properly reticent as to their feelings and judgment with regard to the evidence adduced before them, they indicate unmistakably that they are prepared to oppose such proposed Congressional action as will allow any of the officials of the present Government any place or position in the new order of things.

THEY CANNOT BE TRUSTED IN THE FUTURE.

They are evidently inclined to regard this extreme zeal as stimulated for the purpose of calling attention away from the maladministration, fraud, and corruption clearly proven and established by the testimony already given. The effort will be a failure.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE DISTRICT LEGISLATURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The District of Columbia Legislature met and organized to-day, when Gov. Shepherd sent a message recommending that the body adjourn until Congress disposes of the investigation now being conducted, and the pending joint resolution contemplating the suspension of the functions of the District Legislature. The message was referred to a special committee.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

A MAMMOTH HOTEL PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Mr. Parker, of Missouri, has introduced a bill in the House chartering a company to do the hotel business for the Yellowstone Park, and to afford traveling facilities for tourists. The project does not look well at first glance, as it establishes a monopoly which may grow to be oppressive and extortionate.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

The House Banking and Currency Committee will report a bill, and urge its passage as speedily as possibly, authorizing the Directors of the Freedmen's Savings Bank to close up the unprofitable branches, and to eventually wind up the affairs of the whole concern.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Reports were in circulation to-day that the Freedmen's Savings Bank had closed its doors, but they were unfounded. During the forenoon a few depositors called at the bank with their check-books for the purpose of closing their accounts, but, fearing a run on the institution, the management applied the rule in their charter, which authorizes the bank to require sixty days' notice previous to the withdrawal of deposits. The depositors requiring money for current business purposes were accommodated.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 27.—The officers of the New York branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, of Washington, received, late this afternoon, information of the failure of the mother institution. They say that they shall open to-morrow morning as usual, and pay out the money as long as it lasts.

### CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.

This being the day fixed for eulogies upon the late Senator Sumner, the galleries of the Senate Chamber were densely crowded long before the hour of meeting. The bust of the late Senator, recently finished by Preston Powers, was placed in a conspicuous position, and appropriately draped.

Vice-President Wilson was present, but did not occupy the chair. Prayer having been offered and the journal read, Mr. BOUTWELL said that, in accordance with the notice previously given, he now submitted to the Senate the following resolutions, and asked their consideration:

*Resolved*, By the Senate, that as an additional mark of respect to the memory of Charles Sumner, long the Senator of Massachusetts, business be now suspended that the friends and associates of the deceased may pay a fitting tribute to his public and private value.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to present these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The resolutions were agreed to, and Mr. Boutwell then began his speech. He spoke of the pure purposes of Mr. Sumner in private and public affairs, and said, although at times in advance of the people of his State in his hostility to the institution of slavery, and the reconstruction of the Government upon the basis of freedom, he never misrepresented Massachusetts. In the cause of liberty he was the apostle, martyr, and finally the conqueror. His life, as he often said, was a life of controversy. He was devoted to liberty—not to English liberty or to American liberty, but to liberty. He accepted, in their fullest sense, the words of Kossuth: "Liberty is liberty as God is God." Mr. Sumner was a follower of ideas, and not inclined to trust general declarations and embody them in the constitution and laws. He was impatient of delay, and hence accepted, reluctantly, those amendments to the Constitution which to others seemed sufficient for the protection of personal and public rights. Therefore, in the business of the Government, and for the time in which he lived, Mr. Sumner was not always a practical statesman, but his name will always stand among the great leaders in the contest for the overthrow of slavery, and his labors, fidelity, and sufferings in the cause will justly claim consideration in other lands and from future times. His life, character, and public services, especially in favor of human liberty and universal peace, will ever be held in grateful remembrance by his countrymen, and the knowledge thereof transmitted to posterity as an example for future generations.

Senator THURMAN alluded, in feeling terms, to the friendship that had existed between the deceased Senator and himself, and said he desired to speak, not of the politician or of the statesman, but of the man. One of the peculiarities of Mr. Sumner's mind was breadth rather than accuracy. A devotion to a great idea, without due regard to its unavoidable limitations. Intellect, refinement, and taste marked his conversation, and the amiability, high-breeding, and politeness of his character will ever command our respect and admiration. I speak over his grave my belief that he was great in intellect, profound in learning, sincere in his convictions, true in his friendships, urbane and amiable in his intercourse, and wholly unassailable by corruption. All this I can truly say; and more than this he would not, if living, wish me to say. He would not ask me to surrender my well-matured opinions, or applaud his views or his course when they were opposed to the deliberate judgment of my own mind.

Mr. SPENCER spoke of the many good traits in the personal character of Mr. Sumner; his ability as a statesman, and his efforts against the evil of human slavery.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) referred to the personal loss and to the greater loss of the Senate itself by the death of Mr. Sumner. He alluded to his brilliant efforts in the Senate, and said that by a life of unstinted and unselfish labor in the cause of humanity he secured the undying gratitude of an emancipated race, and the general approval of mankind. Upon international law he was more profoundly learned than upon the subject which most contributed to build up and support his reputation. Deducting whatever truth may demand—a stern deduction deceased never omitted—the brightness of his name will not serve to perpetuate the memory of any stain upon the purity of his private or public character, and there will still remain the imperishable records of a memorable career, something that the highest ambition aims to grasp, and that heroes die to obtain, or much of the real elements of greatness and all the glory of a historic name.

Mr. PRATT said, as a legislator and statesman, Mr. Sumner deserved to be held up as an example to others. He was earnest and unswerving in his convictions, and devoted his years from early manhood to the overthrow of human slavery and the cause of civil rights. It was no mere passion for notoriety that inspired him. Henceforth, Sumner would divide with the martyred Lincoln the love and respect of the colored race. No one ever ventured to assail the purity of Mr. Sumner's public or private life. In conclusion he sent to the clerk's desk and had read the preamble and resolutions adopted by the colored people of Logansport, Ind.

Mr. SARGEANT spoke of the courage, manliness, and high achievements of Mr. Sumner.

Mr. SHERMAN said that at no previous period of Sumner's life would his death have caused such general sorrow. The heat of the recent conflict was passing away, and Charles Sumner was by the judgment of his associates here, by the love and confidence of his constituents, by the general voice of the people, the foremost man in the Civil Service of the United States. The true criticism of his course is that he has often been so eager in the advance that he did not sufficiently look to the practical measures to secure the progress already made. Mr. Sumner was aggressive. He could brook no opposition. He was always for a clean victory or a clean defeat. He would not yield even on minor points, and would often fight for a phrase when he endangered a principle. He would sometimes turn his warfare upon his best friends when they did not keep exactly abreast with him. This feature of his character lay at the foundation of many of his controversies with his associates, and was the weakest point of his character.

Mr. Sherman spoke of the industry, fixed convictions, steady purpose, and honesty of Mr. Sumner, and concluded as follows: "May we be so guided here that when our time comes our associates may be able truly to say of us something of the good that is this day said of Charles Sumner."

Senators WOODLEIGH and ANTHONY also delivered speeches eulogistic of the life and public services of Mr. Sumner, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Under the call of the States many bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To facilitate the resumption of specie payments, and to prevent fluctuations in the value of United States notes.

By Mr. CROSSLAND—Repealing old laws imposing a tax on State banks.

By Mr. FORT—To impose a tax of 5 per cent on all incomes of individuals and corporations exceeding $5,000.

By Mr. POLAND—To provide a free system of National Banking, and for the resumption of specie payments.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. FRYE offered a resolution directing the Committee on Reform in Civil Service to consider carefully and forthwith the subject of officers of the Senate and House with a view to remove any inequality or injustice existing. Adopted.

SHIPPING OF SEAMEN.

Mr. HALE (Me.) introduced a bill amending the Shipping Commissioners' act so as not to apply to sail or steam vessels engaged in coastwise trade, or in lake trade touching at foreign ports or otherwise, or in trade between the United States and the British North American possessions, or in any case where the seamen are, by custom or agreement, entitled to participate in the profits of a course or voyage. Passed.

By Mr. BRIGHT, declaring it oppressive to impose additional taxation and inexpedient to retrench on necessary appropriations already made in the interest of commerce, and providing as a measure of temporary relief, for the issue of $50,000,000 of legal-tender notes.

THE LATE SENATOR SUMNER.

A message being received from the Senate in reference to the death of Senator Sumner, Mr. E. R. Hoar offered a resolution that as an additional mark of respect to the memory of Charles Sumner, long Senator from Massachusetts, and in sympathy with the action of the Senate, business be now suspended in the House, to allow fitting tributes to be paid to his public and private virtues. The resolution was adopted, and Mr. E. R. Hoar addressed the House in eulogy of Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Hoar alluded to Mr. Sumner's life, and gave a brief history of his career to the hour of his death, which he attributed to the assault of Preston Brooks. No doubt he died a martyr to the cause of liberty as truly as they who fell on the field of battle. The bludgeon preceded the bayonet and the bullet in the civil war, which began before 1861, and did its work of death as surely, if more slowly. Mr. HOAR paid a high tribute to Mr. Sumner's great honesty and integrity, and summed up by applying to him the eulogy that had been pronounced on Milton. He alluded to Mr. Sumner's dying remark, that he was so weary, and closed by saying, "The weary are at rest. The good and faithful servant has entered into the joy of his Lord."

Speeches were also made by Messrs. LAMAR, ORTH, RAINEY, DAWES, POTTER, KELLEY, NESMITH, G. F. HOAR, CONGER, and PHILLIPS. The most notable speech was that of LAMAR, of Mississippi, who spoke as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: I rise to second the resolutions presented by the member from Massachusetts. I believe that they express a sentiment which pervades the hearts of all the people whose representatives are here assembled. Strange, as in looking back upon the past, the assertion may seem impossible as it would have been ten years ago to make it, it is not less true, that to-day Mississippi regrets the death of Charles Sumner and as sincerely unites in paying honors to his memory. Not because of the splendor of his intellect; not because of the high culture, elegant scholarship, and varied learning which revealed themselves so clearly in all his public efforts as to justify the application to him of Johnson's felicitous expression: "He touched nothing which he did not adorn;" not this, but because of those peculiar and strongly-marked moral traits of his character which gave a coloring to the whole tenor of his singularly dramatic public career, making him for a long period to a large portion of his countrymen the object of as deep and passionate a hostility as to another he was one of enthusiastic admiration, and which are not the less the causes that now unite all these parties so widely differing in a common sorrow to-day over his lifeless remains.

Mr. Lamar went on to speak of the high moral qualities of Mr. Sumner, and of the characteristics which brought the illustrious Senator, just passed away, into direct and bitter antagonism for years with his own State and her sister States of the South. Charles Sumner was born with an instinctive love of freedom, and was educated from his earliest infancy to the belief that freedom is the natural right of all having the outward form of man. To behold a human being, or a race of human beings, restrained of what he deemed their natural right to liberty, for no crime they had committed, was to feel all the belligerent instincts of his nature roused to combat. The fact was to him a wrong which no logic could justify. It mattered not to him how humble in the scale of rational beings the subject of this restraint might be, how dark his skin, or how dense his ignorance; behind all that lay for him the great principle that liberty is the birthright of all humanity, and that every individual, of every race, who has a soul to save, is entitled to freedom which may enable him to work out his salvation. It matters not to him that the slave might be contented with his lot; that his actual condition might be immeasurably more desirable than that from which it had transplanted him; that it gave him the physical comfort, mental elevation, and religious truth possessed by his race in no other condition; that his bonds had not been placed upon his hands by the living generation; that the mixed social system of which he formed an element had been regarded by the fathers of the Republic, and by the ablest statesmen who had risen up after them, as not calculated to be thrown up without danger to society itself, or even to civilization, or, finally, that the actual state of things had been recognized and explicitly sanctioned by the very organic law of the Republic. Weighty as these considerations might be, formidable as the difficulties in the way of the practical enforcement of his great principle, he held not the less that it must, sooner or later, be enforced, though institutions and constitutions shall have to give way alike before it. But here let me do this great man the justice which, amid the excitements of the struggle between the sections now past, I may have been disposed to deny him. In his fiery zeal and his earnest warfare against wrong, as he viewed it, there entered no enduring personal animosity toward the men whose lot it was to be born to the sys-

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# FOREIGN.

## Incidents of the Religious Crusade in Poland.

## The People Commanded to Embrace the Russian National Religion.

## Many Persons Thrown into Prison and Otherwise Persecuted.

## The Khedive of Egypt Takes Possession of the Suez Canal.

### POLAND.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A letter from St. Petersburg gives some particulars of the disorders in Poland, growing out of the attempts to force the inhabitants to attach themselves to the Russian national church. The priests of twenty-six parishes in the Government of Siedlce were all thrown into prison for refusing to obey the general orders of the Russo-Greek Church. The peasants refused to recognize the Russian priests, or attend the churches, whereupon they were sent there by force. In some places the peasantry stoned the priests, and in the village of Cralif resistance was made to the military, and several soldiers and officers were wounded by pikes and stones. The soldiers fired on the peasantry, and a large number were killed. In the Village of Protulin, a similar disturbance took place, in which several officers and many soldiers were killed, and some fifty-seven peasants were shot down. The prisons at Siedlce and other chief towns are crowded with prisoners. Besides the arrests which were made, the inhabitants of the troubled districts were sentenced to be beaten—the men with fifty blows and the women with twenty-five, while children received ten blows each, without distinction of age or sex. Some of the women, who were violent in their language, received as many as 150 blows.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 27.—A story is told that there has been a serious difficulty, requiring even diplomatic intervention, in regard to the rank and precedence of the Duchess of Edinburgh. At all events, there seems to be some disappointment at Clarence House. It is said that the Duchess has been struck by the sudden change from the cordial demonstrations which graced her arrival, and the humdrum obscurity into which she has since fallen. Nobody knows her, or takes any notice of her, except in Hyde Park.

LONDON, April 27.—The House of Commons has finally approved and disposed of the budget.

The Khedive of Egypt took military possession of the Suez Canal before M. de Lesseps yielded to the decision of the International Tonnage Commission.

LONDON, April 28.—In the House of Commons this evening, Cross, Home Secretary, introduced a bill amending and considerably ameliorating the Licensing act. It fixes the closing-hour of public houses at half an hour later at night.

### HOLLAND.

LONDON, April 27.—A letter says that the Czar is expected at the Hague on the 12th of May, at the celebration of the King of Holland's accession, and will arrive in England a few days later.

### CUBA.

HAVANA, April 27.—Capt.-Gen. Concha has ordered a draft for military service, to take place May 1, from the class between the ages of 28 and 35 years.

The mail-steamer which leaves for Spain to-morrow takes out 450 Carlist prisoners to be exchanged.

### GERMANY.

PARIS, April 27.—Count Van Arnim, Minister of Prussia, at Paris, has written a letter to Dr. Doellinger criticising the ecclesiastical policy of the Government.

### SPAIN.

BAYONNE, April 27.—Gen. Palacios Valles, with 6,000 men, has entered and taken possession of the Town of Chelva.

## THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

### Brashear City Overflowed—Aid Received from Various Quarters.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—A resolution of a public meeting in West Baton Rouge states that 300 families in that parish have been rendered homeless by inundations from crevasses. Brashear City is overflowed, the railroad embankment being their only thoroughfare. The merchants have nearly all built bridges connecting with the embankment, and raised their store floors. Small boats are in general use.

Col. H. C. Hodges, Quartermaster U. S. A., received yesterday, and turned over to the Distributing Committee for sufferers by the overflow, 25,000 lined sack coats, 25,000 foraging caps, 25,000 pairs of shoes, and 4,000 blankets. The Cotton Exchange sends $2,000 contributed by citizens of Savannah for the overflowed district.

Advices from the Teche country report a crevasse. The water is still rising, and the indications are that Morgan's Texas Railroad will be partly overflowed.

The New York mail of the 22d was received to-day. The mails of the 16th to the 19th inclusive are missing.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 27.—It is reported that the lower Chattahoochie River is overflowed its entire length, and that considerable damage has been done.

SELMA, Ala., April 27.—The Alabama River is two feet above high water-mark of July, 1872, and rising slowly. The water lacks but two inches of being sixty feet above low water-mark. The low lands south of Selma are submerged, and great damage has been done to plantations and crops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The Secretary of War has directed the issue of 20,000 army rations daily for twenty-five days, and also a proper supply of army clothing, for the destitute people in the overflowed region about the Mississippi. The distribution is to be made by committees agreed upon by the authorities in New Orleans. The cost to the Government will be $90,000, and the Secretary has asked Congress to appropriate that amount to meet the expenses.

BOSTON, April 27.—Contributions for the Louisiana sufferers now amount to $33,000.

## CAPITAL AND LABOR.

### Stone-Cutters' Strike at Lansing, Mich.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., April 27.—The stone-cutters on the new Capitol struck to-day for $3.75 per day, the same that they received last season. Their wages were cut down to $3.25 per day last fall, and the contractors will pay only that amount this season for ten hours' work. The contractors say they have stone cut enough to last the season.

### Threatened Strike of Builders in New York City.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Inquiries among builders and carpenters indicate that there will be a general stoppage in the building operations on May 1, until the question of eight or ten hours' daily work is settled. The men, it is said, will resist the movement of employers for ten hours' and strong opposition is expected, especially on the part of the masons, who only work eight hours now. They rely on the large amount of job-work which must be done at once, and the necessity that contractors will have to begin the erection of buildings they have contracted to finish within a certain time. As both sides are equally determined to hold out, the contest will be a long one, and it is feared, bring much suffering to many families.

### Mill-Operatives' Strike at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 27.—The difficulty between mill-operatives and mill-owners continues. The mill-owners declare that they will shut up every mill rather than submit to the tyranny of the trade's union.

—The new Michigan State Constitution, with notes, will be printed and issued at Lansing to-morrow.

# THE COUNCIL.

## Proposed Release of the Canal Lien to the State.

## Report of the Treasurer for the Last Fiscal Year.

## A Balance of $466,910.19 in the Treasury, April 1.

## Quarterly Report of the Bridewell Superintendent.

## Fruitless Discussion About the Sale of the Lake Front.

## Miscellaneous Business.

The Common Council met last evening, President Dixon in the chair.

ELEVATED RAILWAY.

A petition was received from residents and property-owners on Carroll and Kinzie streets requesting that the right be granted to the Suspension Transfer Company of Chicago to erect and operate the E. G. Blatherwick patent elevated suspension carriage-way along the east side of Canal street from Lake to Carroll street, on the north side of Carroll west to Halsted, north on Halsted to Kinzie, and west on Kinzie street to the city limits. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

BROWN STREET.

Ald. Cullerton offered a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to report by what authority the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company occupy Brown street from Sixteenth to Twenty-second street. He also introduced an order to compel the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to open Brown street from Sixteenth to Eighteenth street, and also to put the street in good repair from Sixteenth to Twenty-second street, by planking or otherwise, according to the terms of the franchise granted in 1864; and in case the Company refuse to make the improvement, the Board of Public Works shall report an ordinance therefor. The order was passed.

A HAMPERING RESOLUTION.

Ald. Bailey introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads, compelling the use of horse-power on the C., B. & Q., and the C. & N. W. Railroads, on Sixteenth street from Blue Island avenue to Centre avenue.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Ald. Cullerton introduced an ordinance defining the duties of the Corporation Counsel and City Attorney. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Campbell presented a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to procure abstracts of the city's title to Dearborn Park and the Lake Front. It was referred.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The Committee on Gas Light reported the opinion of the Corporation Counsel relative to the validity of the existing contracts between the gas companies and the city, and recommending the passage of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the present contract between the City of Chicago and the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company, to furnish all the street lamps and all the public offices and other buildings belonging to the city where gas is required along the lines of the gas mains of said Company in the North and South Divisions of said city with illuminating gas, for the term of ten years from the 13th day of May, 1869, be and the same is hereby declared null and void, in accordance with the written opinion of the Corporation Counsel, which is hereunto attached.

The report was laid over for publication.

THE CANAL LIEN.

The following was received from the City Comptroller:

I herewith submit a preamble and resolution ratifying the formal release on behalf of the City of Chicago of the lien upon the Illinois & Michigan Canal in favor of the State of Illinois, which was executed by the Mayor, Comptroller, and City Clerk Dec. 27, 1873, the State having paid in full the amount due the city by the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved Oct. 20, 1871, entitled "An act to relieve the lien of the City of Chicago upon the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and revenues, by refunding to said city the amount expended by it in making the improvements contemplated by an act to provide for the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal upon the plan adopted by the State in 1835, approved Feb. 16, 1865, together with the interest authorized by Sec. 5 of said act, and to provide for issuing bonds therefor."

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved Oct. 20, 1871, entitled "An Act to relieve the lien of the City of Chicago upon the Illinois & Michigan Canal and revenues, by refunding to said city the amount expended by it in making improvements contemplated by 'An Act to provide for the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, upon the plan adopted by the State in 1836,' approved Feb. 16, 1865, together with the interest thereon as authorized by Sec. 5 of said act, and to provide for issuing bonds therefor," it was, amongst other things, by the first section of said act, provided "that the sum of $2,955,340 and interest thereon until paid, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of relieving the lien as aforesaid, being the principal expended and the interest thereon, which said sum is hereby refunded to said city; and when paid said city shall execute and deliver to the State of Illinois a proper release of said lien to the satisfaction of the Governor; and,

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has fully paid to said city of Chicago the principal sum appropriated as aforesaid in discharge of said lien, and all interest accrued or accruing thereon; therefore,

*Resolved*, By the Common Council of the City of Chicago, That the said lien of the said city of Chicago upon the said canal and its revenues be, and the same is hereby, released and fully discharged, and the formal release of such lien heretofore executed by the Mayor, Comptroller, and Clerk of said city, and attested by the common seal thereof, bearing date December 27, 1873, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed as the release of said city executed in due form.

It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

CITY WEIGHER.

Ald. M. B. Bailey moved to reconsider the vote by which the nomination of Michael Murphy as a City Weigher was rejected.

Ald. Mahr moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

The motion to reconsider was carried by a vote of 17 to 15.

On motion of Ald. Richardson further action on the matter was postponed one week.

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the City Treasurer was submitted, showing the receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year ending March 31, and the amount in the Treasury at that date. The balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1873, was $889,559.53; receipts during the year, $10,474,230.44; total, $11,363,789.97. Expenditures, $10,896,879.78; balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1874, $466,910.19. The report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The quarterly report of the Superintendent of the House of Correction for the quarter ending March 31, 1874, was received and placed on file. The report shows that the cash received for labor and the sale of brick amounted to $1,414.76. There was expended for salaries, provisions, bedding, clothing. There in prison, Jan. 1, 1874, 509 prisoners; received up to March 31, 1,008, making a total of 1,517. There were discharged during the quarter 1,146, leaving in confinement 371—males, 279; females, 92. The offenses committed were as follows: Breach of the peace, 506; intoxication, 132; vagrancy, 235; keeping or being inmates of disorderly or gambling houses, 24; carrying concealed weapons, 4; cruelty to animals, 2; violation of other ordinances, 66; burglary, 10; larceny, 2; larceny from person, 2; larceny and assault with intent to rob, 1; assault with intent to kill, 2; assault with intent to do bodily harm, 1; riot, 2.

How released: By expiration of sentence, 842; Comptroller's order, 35; Mayor's order, 161; Governor's pardon, 2; payment of fines, 86; supersedeas, 18; escaped and not captured, 2.

SALE OF THE LAKE FRONT.

The Council then took up the report of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, relative to the sale of unoccupied city property, as follows:

Your Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Fire and Water, relating to the sale of vacant city property, having had the same under advisement, respectfully report: That, in view of the fact that the following lots and pieces of land owned by the city, and purchased for the use of the Fire Department and other purposes, are not in use, and are not needed for public use, viz.:

Lots on Illinois street, near Franklin, 40x100 feet; old Engine 3 lot.

Lot on West Erie street, near Milwaukee avenue, 30 x82 8-10 feet, formerly occupied by Fire Department; old brick building thereon.

Lots on LaSalle street, near Madison, 44x101 feet; old Long John Engine-House.

Lot on State street, near Congress street, 25x35 feet; old J. B. Rice Engine-House.

Lot on Huron street, near North Clark street, 50x169 feet; old Huron Street Police Station.

Also a tract purchased for quarantine purposes, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets and Wentworth avenue and the railroad tracks, 563 2-10x457 feet.

Also a tract purchased for quarantine purposes, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets and Butterfield street and the railroad tracks (except the portion on Thirty-third street occupied by the South Division Pound and Poundkeeper's house), 66x 1,263 90-100 feet, size of entire lot.

Also that tract lying south of Eugenie street, north of North avenue, east of North LaSalle street, and west of North Clark street; size, 307 feet on North avenue, 514 6-10 feet on North LaSalle street, 632 5-10 feet on North Clark street, and 52 6-10 feet on Eugenie street.

Also, a triangular piece north of Eugenie street, east of North LaSalle street, and west of North Clark street (about), 24 feet on Eugenie street, 56 9-10 feet on North LaSalle street, and 62 3-10 feet on North Clark street.

Lot on corner of Washington and Franklin street, 108x67 feet, formerly occupied by Hose Elevator No. 2.

Lot known as the reservoir lot, on the southwest corner of Chicago avenue and Sedgwick street; size, 130x130 feet.

Also, the tract of land lying east of Michigan avenue and west of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks, and between the south line of Randolph street and the north line of Monroe street, commonly known as the lake-front property.

Therefore your Committee would respectfully recommend the passage of the following order:

*Ordered*, That the City Comptroller be, and he is hereby, directed to advertise for sale the lots and pieces of property described in the report hereto attached, and report to this Council the highest and best bids for each of said several lots and pieces of land for confirmation or rejection as by law required; the conditions of sale to be the same known as canal terms.

THE CITY-HALL SITE ALSO.

Ald. McGrath moved as an amendment the following addition to the list of property to be sold: The property known as the lake front; also, Lots 33 to 39 and Lots 44 to 50 inclusive, and the east 8 feet of lots 40 and 43 in Block 116, School Section Addition, being the lot of ground now occupied by the temporary City-Hall building, being 177 6-10 feet on Adams street, by 178 3-10 feet on LaSalle street.

DISCUSSION.

Ald. Richardson said that the interests of Chicago required that no time be lost in putting in the foundations of the new Court-House, and until that was built the present City-Hall should continue to be occupied.

Ald. McGrath said that the proper thing for the city to do was to sell off all its unoccupied lots, and the interest on the money thus obtained, together with the taxes which would be obtained on the property, could be well invested by renting good offices for the City Government and the Courts. The way to commence the construction of a Court-House was to sell the property. The people of Chicago would not submit to be taxed for this purpose, but they would say go on, with the work, if the money could be got by selling the unoccupied property. A million of dollars could be realized in this way,—all that could be laid out for the next two years in building a Court-House. Unless this was done, it could not be commenced within the next year, for no Alderman would dare to vote a direct tax upon the people.

Ald. Campbell was opposed to the amendment. It was equivalent to advertising to all the world that the city was in distress, and was ready to sell all its property for little or nothing,—give it away, in fact.

Ald. McGrath said it might have been better if it had been given away five or six years ago.

Ald. Campbell proceeded to say that the sale of this property simply meant to rent an expensive building. He hoped it would be voted down. The motive of the movement was to select a new Court-House site for five years. The money received would be used to pay the floating debt, and the building of the Court-House must wait. This was the scheme, and it ought to be voted down.

Ald. Pickering was in favor of selling the real estate to build the Court-House, but let the present site of the City Hall be held to the very last.

Ald. McGrath said there was no harm in advertising this property for sale. He wanted the people to understand how many dollars' worth of property the city owned. If it was not thought good policy to sell this lot, then it would not be sold.

Ald. Coey moved to postpone the subject for one week.

Ald. Richardson said it was too flimsy a pretext to say that the object was merely to advertise and not sell the property. Why advertise it all? The scheme was to sell the property first, and then rent Honore's building.

Ald. Quirk inquired what Mr. Honore asked for his building.

Ald. Richardson said he understood he asked $75,000 a year, but he (the speaker) would not have it at any price. He was in favor of postponing for one week.

Ald. Cullerton was opposed to postponement in favor of the amendment offered by Ald. McGrath. He could not see the Honore Building in it at all. He was opposed to taxing the people to build the Court House. He was in favor of giving away the property, if necessary, in order to derive taxation from it.

Ald. Campbell—Who would the gentleman give it to?

Ald. Richardson—Sam. Walker.

Ald. Sidwell thought it perfectly ridiculous and very poor economy to sell so valuable a piece of property as the present City Hall site.

THE AMENDMENT LOST.

The motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 24 to 8, and the amendment was lost by 28 to 4, the affirmative votes being Foley, Cullerton, Eckhardt, and McGrath.

Ald. McGrath desired to substitute an order directing the Comptroller to advertise ten times in a daily newspaper published in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, to sell the lake front property in blocks. This was ruled out of order.

Ald. Moore said the property was not subdivided.

Ald. McGrath said this could be easily done before the sale.

THE REPORT CONCURRED IN.

The report of the Committee was concurred in by a vote of 26 to 6—the negative votes being Cullerton, M. B. Bailey, Quirk, Eckhardt, Schaffner, and Mr. President.

AN ATTEMPT TO RECONSIDER.

Ald. McGrath moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and in support of the motion he said that the only way to obtain competition for the lake-front ground was to sell it in just such lots as the purchaser desired. He saw through the job to sell it in a lump, so that the only bidders for it would be the railroad companies. He knew that some of the members of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds had been chasing up the railroad companies to beg them to buy the property. The railroad companies had their agents in the Council; they had Aldermen elected for the express purpose of working through the lake-front job.

Ald. Campbell—"Name them!"

Ald. McGrath—"Whom the cap fits, let him wear it." He went on to say that there was a deep-laid plot to keep away all the bidders but the railroad companies. For this purpose doubts were thrown on the city's title to the property. His only interest was to sell the property for the largest possible amount of money, and not keep out men who could buy a portion of it, but not the whole of it.

Ald. Pickering acknowledged that he was the one referred to as the one who had cast doubts on the city's title. He had acted honestly, and with a desire to sell the property.

Ald. Campbell said the proposition to subdivide the lake-front was absurd. It could not be done legally. No private individual would dare to take the title which the city could give to the property. None but a wealthy corporation would take the chances of a quit claim. Let the city acquire the fee simple, but it could not be done unless by act of Congress. It would revert to the original donors the moment its original dedication was perverted. He should fight this question until the railroads were willing to be dealt with as private citizens were dealt with. Let them apply for the condemnation of the property as the law prescribes. He had no doubt that private individuals would see in the property a great investment, and bid against the railroad companies.

After a little scrimmage of a wordy character between Ald. Campbell and McGrath, the previous question was ordered, and the vote on the motion to reconsider was taken, as follows—yeas, 19; nays, 11.

Ald. Sidwell offered an amendment so that the property could be sold in lots not less than 25 feet front.

The Chair decided the amendment out of order.

A MOTION TO RECOMMIT.

Ald. McGrath moved to recommit the subject matter back to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

Ald. Richardson said he was in favor of selling the lake front by the lot, but this could not be done until the Board of Public Works had first subdivided the property.

Ald. Schaffner said it had been charged that certain Aldermen had opposed the sale unless they were paid $25,000. He was opposed to the sale under existing circumstances and laws. The question was now a complicated one, and, if the city should sell to-day, he believed there would be a huge lawsuit to compel the city to pay over the money to the Park Commissioners, under the provisions of the law of 1869. Judge Drummond's injunction restraining the railroad companies from buying or the city from selling was still in force, and if the Council should now proceed with the sale every member would be punished for contempt of court. He was in favor of first having Congress give the city the fee simple of the property, and then let it be sold for what it would bring.

The motion to recommit was adopted without opposition.

STREET ENDS FOR DOCK PURPOSES.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds reported, recommending the passage of an order authorizing the Comptroller to rent street ends for dock purposes at the rates named in the new schedule prepared by the Comptroller. The report was laid over for publication.

The Council adjourned.

# JAPAN.

## The Non-Intercourse Policy—An Expedition to Formosa.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The Pacific Mail Steamer, Colorado arrived this afternoon from Hong Kong and Yokohama. She brings news from Yokohama to April 7. Statements have appeared declaring that the Emperor of Russia has declined to arbitrate between Japan and Peru in the case of the Maria Luse, but dispatches from the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg positively announce that he has consented.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

Some comment has been excited among Japanese officials by the circumstance that in the publication, by Yokohama newspapers, of the Mikado's reply to the memorable New Year's address of the foreign representatives, a significant expression towards the close has been altered or suppressed. It was to the effect that Japan would accept such intercourse as was consistent with her dignity as an independent nation, and was intended to mark the disapprobation of the Government in regard to the importunities of the address.

THE REBELLION.

Yieto, leader of the Saga insurrection, after vainly seeking refuge in Satsuma, is now a fugitive in the Islands of the Inland Sea.

EXPEDITION TO FORMOSA.

Reports concerning the expedition to Formosa are not without foundation. Envoys from Lin Kin, who visited Yeddo in 1872, sought the protection of Japan against the misdeeds of a Formosan tribe, which had a number of shipwrecked sailors from Lin Kin. That kingdom, having been formally annexed to Japan, protection was promised, and negotiations were entered into with China for the purpose of ascertaining what authority, if any, that nation claimed over the marauding tribe. China disavowed all responsibility, and the Japanese made preparations to send a force to take possession of part of the island, and keep the inhabitants in proper subjection. Various circumstances have delayed the execution of this project, but everything is now in readiness, and a small fleet will immediately sail for the scene of the outrages. No hostile action is intended, unless it should prove absolutely necessary, in which case the Japanese are fully prepared. The foreign assistants in the expedition are all Americans. Lieut. Cassell, United States Navy, late commanding the Ashuetol, and Lieut. Wassen, U. S. A. until recently engaged in the Zezo Colonization department, are the naval and military advisers. Over the political and general details, Gen. LeGendre, formerly United States Consul at Amoy, exercises supervision. The plan will occupy a long time in carrying it out, and the Japanese do not expect to firmly establish themselves before the end of this year. It is believed by many that Formosa was an ancient dependency of Japan, and that in assuming control of a part of the eastern coast of this Empire, is only resuming a share of what was formerly its own. The first detachment of the expedition will start hence on the 9th. The Commander-in-Chief will be Sago Kitenosuke, a younger brother of the distinguished Satusuma, statesman.

# MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R. R.

## How Its New Freight-Rates Differ from the Legal Requirements—Further Statements by Officers of the Road.

*From the Milwaukee Sentinel, April 27.*

To-day, the new tariff table of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, of which so much has been said, will go into effect. A *Sentinel* reporter called at the offices of the Company, Saturday, to inquire respecting them, and was told that the new rates, although not in conformity with the new law, show important reductions on grain and flour, the two leading items of traffic in the Northwestern States, and respecting which the classes whose interests, it was claimed, had been mainly consulted by the new law, are chiefly concerned.

The new tariff rates for the State of Wisconsin (the Potter bill does not affect through traffic for other States), for example, show a reduction on the LaCrosse Division, on grain, per 100 pounds, in car-loads, from Wyocena, 19 to 17 cents; from Portage, 20 to 18 cents; Kilbourn City, 22 to 20 cents; Lisbon, 28 to 24 cents; Camp Douglas, same; from LeRoy, Tomah, Greenfield, Sparta, Herseyville, Bangor, West Salem, and Winona Junction, 28 to 25 cents; and from LaCrosse, 29 to 25 cents. On the Prairie du Chien Division, from Milton Junction, 17 to 15 cents; Madison, 18 to 17 cents; Avoca, Muscoda, Blue River, Boscobel, Woodman, Waubeka, and Bridgeport, 29 to 25 cents; Prairie du Chien, 28 to 25 cents; and Janesville, 17 to 15 cents. A proportionate reduction is made on flour.

The complete tariffs not having been published, the officers of the road are not able to give the distance tables, but the station of Arena, 125 miles, can be selected for the purpose of making a comparison of the new with the old and the Potter rates, which are as follows:

For grain, in car loads, per 100 lbs, 22 cents by new rates, 24 cents old, showing a reduction of 2 cents; rate by Potter bill, 16 cents, showing 6 cents more still than allowed by the new law.

From LaCrosse, 196 miles, or Prairie du Chien, 194 miles, the redused rate is 25 cents. The old rate for 200 miles was 29 cents, and by the Potter bill is 22 cents, showing a reduction of 4 cents; but an overcharge still of 3 cents.

Questioned as to the above rates, the officers of the Company say they can show to the satisfaction of any competent person that they cannot go below them, without such serious losses; that they may as well carry for nothing as charge any lower figure. They seem quite confident that they can produce ample evidence of this, should the matter be brought before the law courts.

Respecting the policy of their deliberately adopting a new tariff that flies in the face of a new law, and cannot be regarded by the supporters of the Potter bill otherwise than as a flagrant defiance of the Legislature, the officers and responsible advisers of the Company are understood to say, in substance: We have rights, equally with all owners of property in the State. The State has no more power to come into our premises and compel us to carry freight and passengers for less than it will cost us than to go into the *Sentinel* office and declare that the *Sentinel* shall sell its paper at 1 cent, notwithstanding the paper cannot be produced for the money. This brings us down to the principle involved, which is not so much as to whether the Legislature has the power to regulate common carriers, as whether it has the power to oblige common carriers to do what they cannot in the nature of things do.

To such a statement as this the reporter interposed the remark that a common carrier's business, in such an emergency, might be run by the agents of the State; and the answer was that no court could be found to decree such a course, and no Legislature in its senses would pass such a bill, unless it was first established that the common carriers can actually perform what is required of them. It is for this reason, they say, they maintain so determined an attitude. They know that, "if the worst comes to the worst," all that can be done, before virtually confiscating their property, will be, to make an investigation, which will prove that the Potter rates are an impossibility, and that the new tariff rates, adopted on the eve of the going into effect of the new law, are reasonable and fair; and intended in good faith to comply with the spirit, if not the letter, of the law.

When the first suit is brought against the Company for violation of the law, the law officers of the different roads will be found fully prepared. They have had statistics collected, accounts and estimates printed, and everything done that experience can suggest. They are bristling all points, ready to give the people a warm reception. Any one who rashly imagines the railroad companies are recklessly defiant, or simply reliant on their strength and resources, will find himself wofully deceived. The best legal talent of the country, the most prominent railroad advisers and tacticians, have been for weeks hard at work preparing for the inevitable struggle. The feeling in offices open to the reporter is, a conscious ability to fight it out if it takes no end of years. The fun is only beginning.

## The Rev. Fulton and His Son.

*From the Golden Age.*

The Boston *Transcript* tells the following story of the former pastor of the Tremont Temple, which, unless on such good authority, we should be inclined to disbelieve: At a revival meeting in Boston, the young son of the Rev. Dr. Fulton, a lad just in his teens, publicly expressed discouragement in his efforts to be converted, at which the father knelt immediately by his side and prayed as follows: "O Lord, thou knowest that this boy has been brought up in a Christian family, under the best of Christian influences, but help him to remember that this will only make hell the hotter."

# BRIDGES OR TUNNELS.

## Comparative Cost of Building and Maintaining Them.

## Bridges Cheaper and More Popular.

## Getting Over or Under the River at Fourteenth Street.

## Half a Million Necessary.

A navigable river running through a great city is in all respects save one an unalloyed blessing. This one respect is, of course, that the water, though providing the means of ingress to the city to vessels, proves a barrier to all other intramural transportation which has to be surmounted by bridges. In cities where the banks of such rivers are high enough to allow the passage beneath of vessels, the only inconvenience felt is that of the expense of raising a substantial lasting structure, but in a city like Chicago where the gentle stream murmurs between banks elevated but a few feet above its surface, the street traffic is sustained only by one of two evils, tunnels or draw-bridges, the latter unfortunately looked after by a pair of tantalizing fiends known as bridge-tenders. In Chicago these evils are as indispensable as the Common Council, which decides upon their construction, and they resemble that body in the respect that the whole city wish they could get along without them, but feel at the same time that unfortunately they cannot. The means available for going from one side of the Chicago River to the other in the city are two tunnels and a number of bridges, but every day shows that vast as the proportions are which the system of tunnels and bridges has attained, the growing traffic of the city cries for

INCREASED FACILITIES.

In no part of the city is the want of a means of crossing the city felt more than in the region between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets. Here are to be found a number of coal and lumber-yards, and other businesses of which teaming is a necessary feature, and for a long time the complaint has gone forth of the delay caused to teamsters on the streets between Twelfth and Eighteenth by them having to go out of their way to get from the West to the South Sides, and vice versa. The subject of building a bridge across or cutting a tunnel under the river at a point between these streets has had the consideration of the Common Council for some time, and, acting under their instructions, the Board of Public Works have been looking into the matter.

In order to give the public some idea of what ought to be done, and what is likely to be done, in regard to the matter, a TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday afternoon at the Board of Public Works office, where he met Mr. Whitney, the able Assistant Secretary of the Board. That gentleman stated that

A BRIDGE OR A TUNNEL

in the locality referred to had become a necessity which could not long be dispensed with. He stated that the traffic of the locality was very great, and that in order for teams or passengers to get to the Burlington Depot, on Sixteenth street, from the South Side, it was necessary for them to make a long detour by way of the Twelfth street or Eighteenth street bridge. The great question was at

WHICH OF THE STREETS

it would be best to build the bridge or tunnel, and an examination of the locality seemed to show that the only available place was between Fourteenth on the South, and Mitchell on the West Side. To those not familiar with the place, it may be stated that both river banks just here are fairly crowded with railroad tracks. The objection to Fifteenth street is the fact that, on the South Side, it runs only from Clark street to South Dearborn, while Sixteenth street is already occupied by a railroad track which bridges the river at that street. Of course Thirteenth and Seventeenth streets are not available, as they are each within a block of a bridge already. Although Fourteenth street is the best place at which to place a bridge or tunnel, still it is by no means as good a place in some respects as might be wished. This street is not yet open from Clark to the river, and, in order to make it available, extension viaducts would have to be built on either side of the river.

The reporter sounded Mr. Whitney upon

THE RESPECTIVE MERITS

of a tunnel or a bridge for the purpose required, but that gentleman did not have a decided opinion on the subject. "Both tunnels and bridges have friends," he said; but, at the same time, he was ready to own that the number of people friendly to bridges greatly outnumbered those who had a weakness for tunnels. The reporter then collected some statistics showing the

COMPARATIVE COST

of the tunnels and bridges already built, and the annual expense of keeping them. They were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Original cost of Washington street tunnel.. | $517,000.00 |
| Cost of maintaining for 1872.......... | 3,851.25 |
| Cost of maintaining for 1873.......... | 2,714.74 |
| Original cost of LaSalle street tunnel....... | 566,276.48 |
| Cost of maintaining for 1873.......... | 3,107.39 |

The annual interest on the original investment is, for the LaSalle street tunnel, about $39,620, and for the Washington street tunnel $36,190, which figures go to show that tunnels, even when their construction has not involved land damages, are exceedingly expensive luxuries, the fact being intensified by the unavoidable bugbear that at any moment the subterranean archway might give way and let in the pellucid water of the river which flows overhead. The prime cost of the different bridges which cross the river presents an agreeable contrast to the above figures. Thus Madison street bridge, which is a first-class structure of its kind, built upon stone centre piers and abutments into an all iron superstructure, cost the city only $42,000, while the Madison street viaduct added only $15,675 to that amount, the total cost of bridging the river and railroads being $57,675; the Van Buren street bridge and viaduct cost $16,475, and so on. The

COST OF TENDING BRIDGES

also compare favorable with that incidental to the tunnels, the former requiring but little care during the winter months. For instance, while the tunnel attendance costs about $3,000 a year in each case, the attendance of Lake street bridge, which is the most expensive of all, cost, during the year ending March 31, 1873, only $1,940. The comparison between the cost of tunnels and bridges will be, however, more clearly shown by setting forth the average cost and expense of management of each. The average cost of each of the two city tunnels is about $530,000; of each of the twenty-seven city bridges about $19,000; of each of the eleven viaducts about $17,200. The average annual cost of maintenance of a tunnel is about $3,000; of a bridge about $1,220. The average interest on the capital expended in the erection of a tunnel is about $38,000; of a bridge about $1,300, and of a viaduct about $1,200. Figures generally have the credit of speaking plainly, but it would be difficult to find any which are more direct in appealing to common sense than those which were collected from the last report of the Board of Public Works.

Of course

THE QUESTION OF DURABILITY

comes in. How long will a tunnel last? This is hard to determine, but the believers in these gas-lit dampnesses must find satisfaction in the fact that when a tunnel does give way there is an end to it. Even supposing the hole should be plugged up, the corpses of the unfortunates who were in the subterranean prison at the time of the collapse and the water all drawn off, and the thing tinkered up again, it is doubtful whether it would again become a place of popular resort if a bridge lay within half a dozen blocks of it. The

AVERAGE LIFE OF A BRIDGE,

such as have been erected, is equally hard to determine, as the Madison street bridge, which was built in 1857, and which of course has required a certain amount of repair annually, is still hale and hearty, and promises to continue so for many a long year to come. The only part of a bridge which requires steady renewal is the protector, which has to stand the jars caused by an occasional misdirected tug or schooner. This item is inconsiderable, as the twenty-seven bridges are kept in constant repair by a single gang of men employed for the purpose.

Having received the above information from Mr. Whitney, the reporter repaired to the office of Mr. Chesbrough,

THE CITY ENGINEER,

who stated that he had been engaged for some time past in getting up estimates of the cost of a tunnel connecting the West and South Sides at Fourteenth street, and that he had come to the conclusion that, without including the land damages, which would be very extensive at that point, a tunnel such as would fulfill the requirements of the traffic would cost over $500,000. He had partially prepared a plan, which would, in time, be submitted to the Common Council. He thought that, notwithstanding the bridges were, as a rule, cheaper than the tunnels, the rule would not hold good to its fullest extent in the present instance. A bridge at Fourteenth street, to give satisfaction, would require to cross all the railroad tracks, and for this purpose extensive viaducts would have to be built, that on the South Side reaching from Dearborn street to the river, and that on the West Side from the river to Stewart avenue. He thought that, taking all things into consideration, a suitable bridge could not be built at the place under consideration for less than $500,000. He thought that the bridges were

MUCH MORE POPULAR

than the tunnels, and would remain so for both man and beast, as the forty-odd foot hill at each end of the latter was a bugbear which could never be got over. The tunnel, if it was decided to build one, would have to start as far east as State street and end at Canal street. Thus it would be by far the largest tunnel in the city, and its length would be quite unavoidable, as to be at all satisfactory it would have to clear all the tracks, which line both banks of the river at this point.

Such were the facts collected at the Board of Public Works yesterday, and, while it is shown plainly enough that some means of communication between the West and South Sides at a point between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets is indispensable, the light thrown upon the respective merits of tunnels and bridges will be of service to the thousands who every day make use of these conveniences in moving from one division of the city to another.

# ILLINOIS TOWN ELECTIONS.

## Boards of Supervisors for 1874.

[* denotes re-elected.]

BROWN COUNTY.

Buckhorn—Abel Berry, Opp.
Cooperstown—Ira Howell, Opp.
Elkhorn—C. A. Northern, *Opp.
Lee—King Kerley, Opp.
Missouri—R. N. Clark, Opp.
Mount Sterling—William C. Crawford, Rep.
Pea Ridge—David K. Watson, Rep.
Ripley—Adam E. Martin, *Rep.
Versailles—Edward Welch, Opp.

Total, 9. Re-elected, 2. Republican, 3; Opposition, 6,—same as last year.

BUREAU COUNTY.

Arispie—J. H. Welch, Opp.
Berlin—Enos Smith, Rep.
Bureau—Levi Blanchard, Opp.
Clarion—A. G. Porter, Rep.
Concord—Joseph Baty, Opp.
Dover—Simon Elliott, Opp.
Fairfield—W. W. Craddock, Opp.
Gold—S. W. Jackson, Opp.
Greenville—I. N. Clink, Opp.
Hall—Henry Snyder, Opp.
Indiantown—J. H. More, Rep.
Lamoille—E. A. Washburn, Rep.
Leepertown—A. H. Averill, Rep.
Macon—Thomas J. Healy, Opp.
Manlius—Lafayette Major, Rep.
Milo—L. J. Bates, Opp.
Mineral—H. D. Davis, Opp.
Neponset—M. J. Lewis, Opp.
Ohio—S. B. Lower, Opp.
Princeton—R. B. Foster, Rep.
H. C. Fields, Opp.
Selby—R. B. Rawson, Opp.
Walnut—O. L. Bearss, Opp.
Westfield—James McCready, Opp.
Wheatland—Andrew Anderson, Rep.
Wyanet—James Hamrick, Opp.

Total, 26. Re-elected, —. Republican, 8; Opposition, 18.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

Assumption—J. R. Pounds, Opp.
Bear Creek—H. Mundbeak, Opp.
Buckhart—G. Riley Sharp,* Opp.
Greenwood—A. G. Ament,* Opp.
Johnson—W. S. Berry,* Opp.
King—C. H. Van Dike,* Opp.
Locust—Z. F. Bates, Opp.
May—J. M. Burdick,* Rep.
Mosquito—John Drennon, Opp.
Mount Auburn—J. M. Hill,* Opp.
Pana—G. I. Ladd, Rep.
Prairieton—Charles Burdick, Opp
Ricks—J. B. White,* Opp.
Rosemond—L. Parsons,* Rep.
South Fork—John M. Coleman, Opp.
Stonington—Samuel M. Peabody, Rep.
Taylorville—H. W. Sharp, Opp.

Total, 17. Re-elected, 8. Republicans, 4; Opposition, 13. Last year, 9 Republicans, 8 Democrats.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Honey Creek—Joseph Thompson, *Opp
Hutsonville—John Hill, *Opp.
Lamotte—Dan R. Olwin, *Rep.
Licking—Mahlon Vance, Opp.
Martin—S. A. Fristoe, Opp.
Montgomery—Thomas Shaw, Opp.
Oblong—T. J. Price, *Opp.
Robinson—John D. Shepherd, Rep.
South West—William Balding, Rep.

Total 9. Re-elected, 4. Republican, 3; Opposition, 6,—same as last year.

# RAILROAD NEWS.

THE CAIRO & VINCENNES ROAD.

A special dispatch from Springfield states that Judge Treat will to-day appoint a Receiver for the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, the defendants having failed to make the bond to pay complainants the sum found to be due them on the final hearing of the case. Four names are prominently urged. Col. R. Anderson, Superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad; Charles Ridgley, of Springfield; Dr. Newton R. Casey, of Mound City, and Frank Morrell, of Evansville. The selection of a Receiver will be made from these names. It is possible that two may be appointed.

INCREASE OF RATES.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Michigan Southern and Michigan Central, have held another meeting and decided to make a slight increase in the tariff. The new rates adopted are as follows: In first and second-class, the only changes is to Washington, D. C.

| Rates from Chicago to (until changed) | Third class per 100 lbs. | Fourth class per 100 lbs. | Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upwards | Grain, in bulk | Cured meats in bulk |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | $ 85 | 45 | $ 90 | | |
| New York | 80 | 40 | 80 | 40 | 50 |
| Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Baltimore | 70 | 37½ | 75 | 37½ | 47½ |
| Wilmington, Del. | 70 | 37½ | 75 | 37½ | 47½ |
| Washington, D. C. | 83 | 37½ | 75 | 37½ | 47½ |
| Alexandria, Va. | 88 | 49½ | 99 | | |
| Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, Bellaire | 45 | 25 | 50 | 25 | 30 |
| Wheeling | 50 | 30 | 60 | 30 | 35 |
| Cleveland | 30 | 22½ | 45 | 22½ | 27½ |
| New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O. | 45 | 25 | 50 | 25 | 30 |
| Grand Rapids, Grand Haven Muskegon, and Holland | 30 | 20 | 30 | 15 | |
| Kalamazoo and Allegan | 20 | 15 | 30 | 15 | |
| Norfolk, Va. | 82 | 45½ | 90 | | |
| Wilmington, N. C. | 99 | 59½ | 1.09 | | |
| Charleston, S. C. | 1.03 | 64½ | 1.29 | | |
| Savannah, Ga. | 1.03 | 64½ | 1.19 | | |
| Petersburg | 83 | 47½ | 90 | 49½ | |
| Richmond | 83 | 47½ | 94 | 47½ | |

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has raised its rates on fourth class to New York to 40 cents per 100.

ITEMS.

In addition to the recent reduction in passenger fares to St. Louis from $11 to $9, the Illinois Central Railroad has decided to sell round-trip tickets at $16.

Trains on the Mississippi Railroad are again running through to Canton and Manchac. At the latter place passengers are taken to New Orleans by steamer, via Lake Ponchartrain.

The Kansas City, St. Jo & Omaha Railroad has commenced running day and sleeping-cars direct from Omaha across the bridge to St. Louis.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL AND THE MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN RAILROADS.

The Wisconsin Central and the Milwaukee & Northern Railroads, both operated by the Phillips & Colby Construction Company, to-day issued new freight tariffs to go into effect to-morrow, also ignoring the new law. Mr. Phillips maintains that these roads come under Class "C" of the Potter bill, and that the spirit of the law has been complied with. Nevertheless, he expects suits to be brought, but is fortified with opinions, and will go to the Supreme Court along with the St. Paul and Northwestern Railroads. Mr. Phillips further says that his companies will introduce the new system of granting return passenger tickets at 3¼ cents per mile.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAW.

The new Wisconsin Railroad law will be officially published and take effect to-morrow. It is stated that the Commissioners, thereby provided for, will not be announced till May. Who they will be is still a profound secret. It is given out that Gov. Taylor will be firm in discharging any duty devolving on him under the law. He has gone to Milwaukee to-day, as supposed, to consult on the situation.

The work of translating the Bible is advancing rapidly in Japan. The Gospels by Matthew, Mark, and John have been already printed. Luke is ready for printing, and the blocks are being prepared. The Old Testament is in the hands of the translator, and several books of Moses are ready for final revision.

# COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

## The Quality of the Supplies to the Poor to Be Investigated.

## Miscellaneous Business Done.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair.

A communication was received from the County Attorney, asking what action was proposed to be taken in reference to the assessment of $732 on the Reform School grounds for water-pipe extension in Hyde Park. It was laid over temporarily.

MAYWOOD.

A communication was received from citizens of Maywood, remonstrating against granting a saloon license to a grocery-keeper in that village. Gen. Smith, who was present, by permission, spoke on the subject. He said that ever since the organization of the town the citizens had been able to keep out saloons and preserve morality and good order. In order to continue this state of things, this remonstrance had been sent in. The matter was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

BILLS.

Sheriff Bradley's bill of $2,780, for dieting jail prisoners was presented and referred.

The Judiciary Committee, in reference to a resolution directing the County Treasurer to apply rebates on real estate taxes toward the payment of personal property tax, reported in favor of its passage. The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported, recommending the payment of various bills of contractors for work on the Criminal Court and Jail buildings.

Commissioner Crawford objected to the payment of the bills out of the 15 per cent reserve until the work was finished.

The report was concurred in and the bills ordered paid.

The same Committee reported the sale of the old Court-House, recommending that the transfer papers be drawn up by the County Attorney, as the necessary advance installment of 10 per cent had been made. The report was concurred in and the sale approved.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported, recommending improvements upon certain county roads. The report was concurred in, and the necessary resolution was passed.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the application of the County Clerk for an advance of $1,978 to enable him to pay clerk hire on the Assessors' books for 1873, reported, recommending that an order to this effect be passed. It appeared that the County Clerk's fees had been insufficient to pay this extra clerk hire, and those who had been employed could not be paid unless this sum was voted by the Board. The report was concurred in.

PAPER BAGS.

The Committee on Public Charities reported, recommending the payment of sundry bills, among others $67.93 for paper bags in which beans and hominy had been furnished.

Commissioner Bogue objected to the payment of this bill, as paper bags were included in the contract.

Commissioners Harris, Herting, and Johnson strenuously urged that paper bags were included in the bean contract.

Commissioner Herting further explained that the original bags in which the beans were delivered were eaten up by rats.

The report was concurred in and the bill ordered paid.

HYDE PARK WATER DEPARTMENT.

The Board then took up the Hyde Park assessment for water pipe, temporarily laid over some time previously.

Commissioner Bogue wanted to refer the matter to the County Attorney for an opinion as to the liability of the county.

County Attorney Rountree, who was present, explained that the Court had been applied to for confirmation of the assessment. He was inclined to the opinion that the county's property was not subject to such an assessment. Objection had been already filed.

The matter was referred to the County Attorney.

JURORS' CERTIFICATES.

Commissioner Bogue moved to reconsider the action of the Board in passing a resolution that all jurors' certificates shall be first audited by the Board before payment. The motion prevailed, and the resolution in question was laid on the table.

CHARGES AGAINST CONTRACTORS.

Commissioner Bogue moved the appointment of a special committee of three to investigate the charges against various contractors for furnishing supplies.

Commissioner Crawford said that the charges had appeared in the *Times*, and, like many other things in that sheet, were not worthy of consideration. The reporter had obtained his information from women of a very bad character. He was obviously a greenhorn.

Commissioner Johnson said it was well known that the Board did not purchase the best quality of supplies.

Commissioner Herting hoped the Board would not investigate.

Commissioner Clough said that, if articles were issued to paupers which were not fit for human beings to eat, the Board ought to know it.

Commissioner Ashton (Commissioner Jones in the chair) said it was evident that the *Times* reporter had allowed himself to be imposed upon by a lot of old strumpets and harlots. Cook County fed its paupers better than the United States Government ever fed its soldiers. The speaker used to live on 25 cents a day, and didn't complain of it, either. If this thing went on these miserable loafers would complain because they were not furnished with cigars and whisky. The Board was bound to catch it anyhow, and they might as well stand and take it. He was in favor of investigation, and moved to amend by referring the matter to the Committee on Public Charities.

Commissioner Harris was in favor of referring it to the whole Board.

The motion of Commissioner Ashton was lost, as was also that of Commissioner Bogue.

On motion, the Committee on Public Charities and Hospitals were instructed to report as to the quality of supplies furnished.

Various proposals were received for paving, grading, and finishing up the areas and walks of the Criminal Court and Jail Building, and were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

The Board adjourned until Monday next, at 2 p. m.

# THE COURTS.

## Miscellaneous Business Transacted Yesterday.

CAN A MARRIED WOMAN BE AN AGENT OF HER HUSBAND?

An interesting decision as to the rights of a married woman when doing business as agent for her husband was decided yesterday by Judge Blodgett.

The case, the Judge remarked when reviewing the testimony, arose on an application by the wife of a bankrupt to have certain property set off to her which had been seized by the Assignee of her husband. The petitioner in this case was Elizabeth Hay, wife of Jonathan Hay, of Freeport, the bankrupt, who applies for an order on the Assignee, requiring him to return to her certain sewing-machines and fixtures pertaining thereto; also, an umbrella, buffalo-robe, and bolt of cotton, claimed to be her private property, and which had been seized by the Assignee as the property of her husband. Jonathan Hay had been, it seems from the evidence, engaged since 1871 in Freeport as dealer in musical instruments and sewing-machines. In the fall of 1873 he absconded, in consequence of forgeries which it is alleged he had committed. Proceedings were shortly afterward commenced against him in bankruptcy, and he was duly adjudicated. Mrs. Hay had been for several years prior to this time engaged in business as agent with remarkable success, and had thereby supported herself and family, and even her husband. She was also enabled to redeem a homestead which had been sold in 1869 under a trust deed. In 1871, when Hay wished to start anew in business, his wife raised $1,000 by a mortgage on her homestead, and gave it to him. There was an explicit understanding that her earnings should be her own. In the summer of 1873, two months prior to his absconding, Hay had ten sewing-machines and material on hand, which he was determined to sell at any price. Mrs. Hay borrowed of a relative $500, which she paid to her husband for these machines. For some time they remained in the store of her husband, as they had probably done prior to that time. After he absconded she took possession of the machines and removed them to her house, where they were when the Assignee seized them. The evidence shows that the property was purchased with the wife's money in due course of trade. The only question is as to the question of possession.

By the common law, the possession of the wife was the possession of the husband, and he became the owner of all the personal property of the wife. But now this is changed by the laws of 1861 and 1869. No fraud is alleged in the case, nor is any proved by the testimony. Mrs. Hay has been openly and notoriously engaged in carrying on business in her own name, and had acquired such credit that when he sold these machines she bought them. It is alleged that this was a mere ingenious device to conceal this property from the creditors of Jonathan Hay. But the evidence fails to show this design. After he absconded, she removed them to her own house, where she was absolute mistress, as far as title was concerned, and there they were at the time proceedings in bankruptcy were commenced.

Without going into a further discussion of ownership, it appears clearly that Mrs. Hay was carrying on business independently of her husband, and purchased this property independently of him. The earnings of Mrs. Hay will undoubtedly be required to pay the debt of $500 so contracted. It is not pretended that he became responsible for it, nor has the claim been proved up against his estate. He seems to have had little business capacity except for going in debt. It was known to the community that she and he were separate in business. Nobody was deceived or imposed on by his having these machines in the store, nor would any creditor give him greater credit by supposing that the property was his. No one, by making due inquiries, but would have been able to discover the truth, and a large portion of all the property in his store was held on consignment.

Another objection is, that Mrs. Hay took charge of the bankrupt's property, sold it, and kept the proceeds, and if this property should be hers, the Assignee should be allowed to keep it until she give an account of her collections. But the testimony is not clear enough to enable the Court to say that such was the case. It seems from the evidence that she, under legal advice, used the proceeds to pay her husband's creditors. The Assignee has his action against her, if such be the case, and if some creditors have been paid in full, he can sue them for the difference. The petition will, therefore, be granted, and an order made on the Assignee to give up the property claimed by Mrs. Hay.

The bankrupt's daughter, Ada Hay, has also filed a petition asking for a like order on the Assignee to deliver up a piano, which she claims as hers, and which had been taken by him. It appears that, in 1867, Mrs. Hay purchased for her daughter a Steinway piano, which was paid for out of Mrs. Hay's money. When the daughter reached the age of 18 years her father wished her to go into his store as clerk. She demurred, preferring to earn something for herself. It was finally agreed that if she would work ten months for him, he would take her old piano and give her a new upright one for it. The daughter complied, and seems to have performed her duties faithfully and efficiently. The old piano was taken by the father and sold, and the proceeds received by him. The new piano remained in the store, where it was probably used at times, until in the fall it was taken to the house.

The only question raised on the part of the Assignee was as to whether Mrs. Hay could make a gift which would vest her with the ownership, she being at the time a minor. There is nothing in the law against that. Both parents acquiesced in it. This transaction also took place after the law of 1869 gave a married woman her earnings. The gift being executed, is good against all the world, but her at least, and probably also as to her. The Assignee will, therefore, deliver up to Miss Ada Hay the piano claimed by her.

ITEMS.

The notorious case of Howell against the Hartford Fire Insurance will probably come up to-day for a second trial.

Judge Blodgett will have a jury to-day.

Judge Gary will probably be back in the Supreme Court the latter part of this week.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of Charles Hodgman, shoemaker, a dividend of 20 per cent was declared.

In the matter of D. M. Pollak & Co., R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee.

Joel Ellis filed a petition against Albert Anthony on an overdue indebtedness of about $1,000. Petitioner also alleges that Anthony has transferred his property, consisting principally of horses and wagons on Milwaukee avenue, and the furniture of his house, 66 Chicago avenue, with intent to defraud his creditors. A rule to show cause May 5 and a provisional warrant of seizure were issued.

Hanna, Barrett & Co., and H. B. Garrison filed a petition against John Flood and William W. Goodall, of Hyde Park. The petitioners' claim is for goods sold amounting to about $1,695.50. It is charged that the debtors have fraudulently sold their drug-store, on the corner of Forty-seventh and State streets, to J. L. Van Syckel, and also that they have allowed their property to be taken on legal process. A rule to show cause and injunction were issued.

The proceedings against Michael Greenebaum et al. were ordered dismissed unless objections be filed by Monday next.

A. P. Harris was adjudicated a bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued for May 27.

A petition was filed yesterday by Clayburgh, Einstein & Co., against Adolph Kahn and Tobias Neumon. The claim is on a note for $1,308.16, which is unpaid, and it is alleged that the debtors, who also do business at Manistee, have allowed an attachment to be issued against their property, and that other creditors are about to sue out attachments. A rule to show cause May 7, a provisional warrant of seizure, and an injunction were issued against the debtors.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Hart L. Stewart began a suit against Edgar F. Brown, claiming $3,000, and another against John H. Brown for a like amount.

James H. Gilbert filed a bill against the heirs of James Dodson to foreclose a trust-deed for $75, given on Lot 44, in Givins & Gilbert's Subdivision of the S. 15 acres of the E. ½ of the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 14, 39, 13.

CIRCUIT COURT.

C. C. P. Holden commenced a suit for $2,000 against Margaret Barry and J. C. Harrington.

Richard H. Hare sued George C. Bonner for $1,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Bernhart Grotenhus, grant of administration was issued to Anne Grotenhus under an approved bond of $3,920.

Caroline Schulhof was appointed administratrix of the estate of Leopold Schulhof, under an approved bond of $7,000.

In the matter of the estate of Riley M. Carpenter, the files were restored, and a new bond in $10,000 was approved.

In the estate of Frederick Helm, leave was granted to sell the personal property at auction.

THE CALL.

JUDGE ROGERS.—Nos. 296, 298 to [illegible], except Nos. 302, 303, 304.

JUDGE BOOTH.—Nos. 83, 84, 86, 87, 92, 94, [illegible], 96, 98 to 105 inclusive.

JUDGE TREE.—Nos. 2,585, 242, 1,333.

JUDGE FARWELL.—Nos. 1,701 to 1,725.

JUDGE MCROBERTS.—Nos. 85 to 107, except Nos. 89, 96½, 98, and 103.

JUDGE JAMESON.—Same call as yesterday.

JUDGE SMITH.—Assists Judge McRoberts.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Henry [illegible] v. Samuel J. Walker, $3,972.—Same v. Same, [illegible].—John D. Lankenau, Trustee, v. Martin O. Walker, $16,087.50.—Same v. Same, $16,088.

JUDGE MCROBERTS.—Joseph Slach v. Frank Vranek, finding $339.—John Marschalder v. Christian Hesbacher, finding $587.88.—A. C. Tully v. [illegible] Pease, $276.—E. H. Hunt v. William Batesse, [illegible].

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS.—Germania Turn Verein v. Matthew Laflin and H. F. Eames, [illegible].

JUDGE BOOTH.—John Stephens v. Baltimore [illegible] & Refining Company, John Baldwin, Jr., [illegible] and L. S. Warner, verdict $3,044, and motion for new trial.

# THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: While frankly extending to the President a just meed of praise for this one good act,—the veto of the Finance bill,—let not our shouts raise such a dust as shall blind us to the part he has played in the past, which has made it possible for such measures to be passed by a corrupt Legislature; as shall cause [illegible] America, looking at the patriot of the hour, to lose sight of the self-conceited usurper of the past. Let us not be carried away upon a momentary wave of virtue, to be again drawn beneath the surging waters of ambition, corruption, and political trickery. There are shrewd politicians who know how to use such occasions of popular excitement to their own account, our very exultations to their own account, from defeat snatch a final victory.

Few looked for this act of the Executive; he had taught us to distrust him; he has given countenance to thieves and public plunderers, hence none could say with certainty where he could be found.

Watch close while yet he is in power; be not led astray. In the movements of [illegible] bodies there can be no calculations made. He has other acts to perform; they may be in harmony with this last, or they may not. The Sphinx is still a mystery. Watch and wait.

CHICAGO, April 23, 1874. ISAAC GA[illegible]

## Stewart and Sherry.

A. T. Stewart is a connoisseur in sherry, which is his strong point in vintage. He cares very little for other wines; but, when he gives a dinner-party, the table is graced by the old stock of sherry for which he paid $30,000 [illegible] years ago, purchasing it from the wine-cellar of the old Carlton House in Broadway.

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## BEECHER ON SWING.

The last number of the *Christian Union*, of which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is editor, in an article entitled "A Whiff of Antiquity," gives the following opinion of that distinguished clergyman on the trial of Prof. Swing:

> It is good sometimes to step out of the heated tumult of to-day into the cool shadows of the past. It would be pleasant if one could turn from Broadway into a cloister venerable with its thousand years of age. And now and then we get a soul-refreshing sense that the spirit of the good old Dark Ages yet mingles with the raw currents of to-day. It is in certain religious newspapers that we most often come upon this fine old musty flavor of antiquity. Burying ourselves in their pages, the present melts away, and we feel ourselves contemporaries of the Westminster Assembly; nay, we sit at the feet of Mother Church in the ages long before Luther and his crew had scared the good old lady with their pestilent innovations.
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> Such a dream of the golden past enwrapped our spirits as we read the solemn list of charges preferred against a graceless heretic, Prof. David Swing by name, a Presbyterian minister in our Western City of Chicago. Heretics, alas, there were, in the best of times, but they got their deserts. And listening to the pealing trumpet-tones of this arraignment, we feel it borne in upon our souls that this miscreant Swing is destined to such an end as his name portends. Sure we are that he deserves it. We can hardly believe our senses as we read the list of his enormities. "He teaches that faith saves, because it leads to a holy life"!!! And then calls himself a Christian! Pretty kind of Christianity that! And again this perverter of souls has written: "There is nothing society so much needs to-day as, not divine righteousness, but human righteousness." He talks about the necessity of good works in a way almost as scandalous as that James who wrote what Luther called "an epistle of straw." He teaches the most extraordinary doctrine respecting sin and penalty, as if there some natural and necessary connection between them, whereas we all know that it is by a purely arbitrary decree that one follows the other. "The least trace of infidelity," writes this worst of infidels, "lessens the activity; unbelief brings all to a halt, and damns the soul, not by arbitrary decrees, but by actually arresting the best flow of its life. Unbelief is not an arbitrary but a natural damnation." What's to become of the Divine sovereignty if men are allowed to talk in this loose fashion?
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> The glow of righteous indignation, and the cheerful hope of seeing this sinner brought to justice—none of your "natural" justice, mind you, but good sound "arbitrary" justice—makes it exhilarating work to follow a little further the list of his detected enormities. (There are twenty-nine specifications.) His practice corresponds to his doctrine. He lectured in aid of a Unitarian chapel "In Memory of the late Mary Price Collier." We shall have him next lecturing in behalf of a Hindoo wife-burning association. He has talked about John Stuart Mill and other enemies of their kind in a way that makes our hair stand on end. Then forsooth he goes and speaks slightingly of Adam—of *Adam!* Who is safe after that? He thinks Adam was somewhat of a child as compared with later men. Nice man, that, to call himself a preacher of the Gospel. . . . . Penelope and Socrates in heaven! Well—we guess Mr. Swing will find out for himself some day where Penelope and Socrates have gone to.
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> But enough. We leave him for the present to the "arbitrary" justice to which he is entitled. We would only suggest that deposition from the ministry is an absurdly light sentence for such offenses. Could not the authorities of Chicago be induced to revive for once those good old antidotes of heresy, the rack and the faggots? As for those people who have been hearing Swing's sermons, or reading them in the *Alliance*, and thinking them full of truth, spirituality, and earnestness, finding in them the spirit of Christ's Gospel brought closely home to the wants of living men—let such people have a care! Their time is coming by and by.

## A TEACHER WHIPPED BY HIS PUPIL.

The troubles of a village school-master was thoroughly illustrated yesterday in Justice Hinsdale's Court, where the teacher and his whole school were giving evidence in a case which was very amusing to those who were present. A gentleman named W. J. Weeber has been teaching the "young idea how to shoot" at the village of Palos, some thirty miles south of Chicago. One day last week some of the mischievously inclined pupils captured about half a dozen squirrels, and carried them into the school-room, and waiting until the eyes of the teacher were not upon them, turned one of the frisky little animals loose. It immediately perched upon the nearest vacant desks and with its antics created great merriment among the children. Mr. Weeber left his chair, and while he was attempting to capture the intruder another was turned loose, and another, until one after the other the whole six were running wildly around the room. The master striving vainly to dispose of the innocent cause of the confusion, only added more to the excitement, until the whole school was in uproar and confusion, the girls joining with the boys in their pretended attempts to capture the squirrels. At last order was restored and silence reigned supreme, except an occasional titter from some far-off seat in the corner. Weeber now proposed to have a settlement with the culprit or culprits, but, as he had not seen the parties at the time the squirrels were liberated, he did not know where to commence. He called on the offender, whoever he was, to walk up. No one walked up. He then asked some of the smaller scholars to name the guilty one. There were no informers present. Finally, his patience becoming exhausted, he called in loud tones, "Who did it?" Echo answered, "Who." He next resorted to the school-boys' terror,—the ferule,—and said he would flog the whole school, and, as the innocent would not inform, they should suffer with the guilty. Thereupon he began the arduous task of inflicting corporal punishment upon no less than forty boys. After having gone about half way through the school he met with a set-back in one of the boys, Michael Cavenaugh, who was blest with a strong arm, sinew, nerve, and courage. When Cavenaugh's name was called he stepped boldly up, and with a resolute demeanor, and an eye that looked dangerous, informed the master that he had no hand in causing the merriment, and, therefore, he would not suffer himself to be disgraced by quietly submitting to a thrashing. This was more than the irate Weeber could stand, so he walked into Cavenaugh with a vengeance, which the children stated was terrible to behold, and here it was that the boy found his strong arm of value, as he knocked the master down, and punished him severely for the assault. Weeber feeling that his dignity was outraged, boarded the first train for Chicago, and, arriving here, swore out a warrant for the arrest of Cavenaugh for assault and battery. Justice Hinsdale heard the evidence against the lad and discharged him, stating that the boy had only acted in self-defense. Court and school were dismissed, and the children walked out of the Justice's office, looking upon Cavenaugh with envious eyes, and acknowledging him a hero.

## CRIMINAL.

### THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Gary yesterday sentenced the following prisoners to the House of Correction: George W. Ainsworth, assault, six months; Charles Shannon, assault, four months; Nick Campden, larceny, one year; Louis Robinson, assault, six months. The following were sentenced to the Penitentiary: James White, larceny, one year; William Dunn, larceny, two years; Jacob Limbacher, larceny, two years; Jacob Sall, larceny, two years; Edward Walsh and Edward Dempsey, larceny, six years each.

### SCHOEPPE.

Among the prisoners arraigned before Judge Gary in the Criminal Court, for sentence, yesterday morning, was the celebrated Dr. Paul Schoeppe, alias J. B. Schulenberg. A letter addressed to the Judge by him was read. It set forth that he was persecuted by parties in Baltimore, who desired to get rid of him that they might win the suit instituted by Schoeppe for the recovery of the personal property of Miss Stinnecke, and related his wanderings after his discharge by Judge Williams. The Court said he had assumed, in the consideration of the case, that the prisoner's life had been blameless since he pleaded guilty to forgery and had his sentence suspended. He could not pay attention to, or inquire what, the motives of any person might have been in procuring the attendance of the prisoner before the Court. That his sentence was suspended last October upon a plea of guilty of forgery was true, but it was also true that the suspension of sentence was procured by the suppression of circumstances which, had they been known to the Court, would have prevented the suspension. He (Judge Gary) had conferred with Judge Williams, and was not disposed to fix as heavy a penalty as he advised, but he (Gary) thought any term less than three years in the Penitentiary would not prove a warning to others, and accordingly that sentence was imposed upon the prisoner. Mr. Jussen gave notice of an appeal, and said he would determine within the thirty days allowed whether he would take the case up on a writ of error, or by habeas corpus.

### THE POLICE COURTS.

Information was filed yesterday in the Criminal Court against Thomas Hamilton, the negro charged with cutting Lawlor, the head waiter at the Pacific Hotel, last March. Hamilton pleaded not guilty.

J. C. Campbell, who was arrested Saturday last by Officer Thomas Simmons, for stealing an overcoat in the store of Mr. E. Goodrich, No. 110 West Washington street, was before the West Side Police Court yesterday. Justice Scully held him to the Criminal Court in bonds of $400.

William Smith, residing at No. 43 Meridian street, has whipped his wife until she is black and blue. The neighbors, becoming tired of the frequent rackets held at Smith's house, and to the great gratification of the much-abused Mrs. Smith, caused his arrest on Sunday evening, and yesterday Justice Scully fined him $25 and costs.

John Murphy and Thomas Fitzgerald were before Justice Boyden yesterday to answer to the charge of burglary of the drug store of John Lemon on Blue Island avenue some two weeks ago. They took a change of venue from Justice Scully to Justice Boyden, who held them under $500 bonds for further evidence in the case.

The Police Courts showed the following state of affairs yesterday: West Side, 49 offenders; fines assessed, $293; amount collected, $48. North Side, 9 offenders; fines assessed, $79; amount collected, $41. South Side, 42 offenders; fines assessed, $128; amount collected, $21. Total, 100 offenders; fines assessed, $500, an average of $5 a head; amount collected, $110, an average of $1.10 a head.

As Mr. James F. Riley was returning home last Saturday night about 12 o'clock, he was seized, in front of his residence, No. 128 Ewing street, by two men, who approached him from the rear, and securely held while one William Farrington robbed him of his watch and chain. Mr. Riley's cries brought to his assistance Officer Gary, who succeeded in arresting Farrington; his companions escaping. Yesterday Justice Scully held the prisoner to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000.

James Howard, alias "Brandy Jim," being on his muscle last Sunday, visited the restaurant of a Frenchman on West Madison street, and there got into a dispute with the proprietor. The Frenchman could not understand the bad English of the brandy-smasher, who undertook to make himself more intelligible to Monsieur by beating him over the head with an eight-pound weight, severely injuring him. Justice Scully fined Howard $10 and costs for being "drunk disorderly."

John Colman claims the right to loaf on the street-corners, insulting ladies who are passing. On Sunday Officer Mackey ordered him to pass on. Colman refused, and, when the policeman attempted to move him, he resisted and struck him in the face, whereupon he was furnished lodgings in the Union-Street Station. Yesterday morning Justice Scully taxed him $20, and, in lieu of the cash, he went to the Bridewell for forty days.

A sad case of a wife's devotion and a husband's cruelty was witnessed yesterday by the frequenters of the West Side Police Court. Thomas Gorman, an Irish laborer, was arrested in an intoxicated condition for whipping his wife. When Gorman was brought in, his wife appeared as a witness against him, and presented a bruised and scarred face, the result of the beating she had received. Justice Scully fined him $10, when his wife begged, with tears in her eyes, that he should not be sent to the Bridewell; that Gorman was a good man when sober. The Justice, however, was unrelenting, and, unless the fine was paid, the prisoner must go for twenty days. His wife disappeared, and soon returned with the amount, settled the fine, and remarked "Tommy" should never go to the Bridewell so long as she had breath in her body and strong arms to work with.

R. G. Williams, residing at No. 47 South Halsted street, and in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as an operator, at their main office, corner of Washington and La Salle streets, was arrested last Saturday afternoon by Officer Kelley under the following circumstances: Several little boys and girls were enjoying themselves on Saturday at Union Park, and, on going into the band-house in the afternoon to eat of their lunch, they were followed by Williams, who made an indecent exposure of his person. He was arrested and confined in the lock-up, where he gave the name of Charles Wilson. Yesterday morning Williams was brought before Justice Scully to answer the charge. Officer Kelley testified that the prisoner was perfectly sober at the time, and there were no palliating circumstances whatever to excuse the fellow for his disgraceful proceedings. Justice Scully fined him $100 and costs.

Early yesterday morning, when the Globe Theatre was in flames, Bridget Hunt, a servant girl in the employ of a boarding-house keeper at No. 30 West Madison street, hurriedly dressed herself, and rushed out to view the fire, leaving her door unlocked. While she was absent Robert Thompson and Charles Scott, two boys, entered her sleeping-room and carried off a large-sized Saratoga trunk containing all her best clothes. Officer Steele saw the lads lugging their prize on the street, and desired to know where they proposed going at that hour of the night. They informed him that the great fire of October, 1871, consumed their valuable wardrobe on that occasion, and this time they would move out to the vicinity of Evanston, where the devouring elements could not reach them. The policeman thought there was fraud in the story, and took them back to No. 30. The girl returned and identified her Saratoga. Justice Scully held the prisoners in bonds of $500 each to answer to the charge of larceny.

Some few days ago mention was made of the arrest of two boys, John Hogan and Albert West, charged with the larceny of nozzles from the fire-plugs, and their cases were continued till yesterday, the principal witness against them being William O'Connor, who has charge of the fire-plugs. Yesterday morning they were arranged before Justice Scully for trial. Peter Lynch one of the witnesses against them confessed having himself taken a hand in the business. The boys pleaded guilty to having taken the nozzles and disposed of them to one Mendelbaum, a junk-dealer at No. 666 Hubbard court, receiving two cents apiece for them. There were nineteen stolen, which cost the city $4.50 each—$85.50 in all. Mendelbaum has a peculiar way of doing business, sufficiently so to cause the Justice to issue a warrant for his arrest for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen. The three boys, Hogan, West, and Lynch, were held in bail of $200 each, the bonds of their parents being taken.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles Bartmann was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday to answer the charge of selling patent medicine without being properly stamped. He was held on his own recognizance in bonds of $500 for his appearance next Monday.

A boy about 15 years old yesterday, called at the office of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads asking for a time-table and the rates to California, for Messrs. Gage Brothers, No. 227 Wabash avenue. Having been furnished with the desired information, he left, and returned again about half an hour afterwards, having a card of Gage Brothers, on which was written an order for three tickets to San Francisco, and in payment of which he presented a check from Gage Brothers for $352.50, the full price of the tickets. The Ticket Agent, after putting up the tickets, thought the boy acted somewhat strangely, and, not being satisfied of the genuineness of the check, told him that he would go with him to Gage Brothers', and see whether everything was all right. The boy willingly assented, and walked along to the store of Gage Brothers, but when there he made a leap for the back door trying to escape, but the ticket agent was *too* quick for him, and, in less than a second had him by the coat collar, and presented him to the Messrs. Gage, who did not recognize the boy, and declared the check a forgery. They then called for a policeman and had the youthful forger arrested. It is thought that he merely acted as a stool-pigeon for other parties.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Women's Temperance Organization held the first of a series of daily prayer-meetings in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church yesterday afternoon. It was expected that the programme—the bringing in of inebriates from the streets—would be carried out, but it was not. There were only about a dozen ladies present, and the proceedings differed not from an ordinary church meeting.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade announced yesterday that the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad will carry free all supplies that may be consigned to it for the relief of the sufferers in Louisiana. It is understood that the officers of that line will also use their influence to procure the free transportation of such goods by steamboats plying on the Mississippi. Supplies should be marked "Southern Despatch Freight Line," and sent to the depot on the corner of Fulton and Carpenter streets.

The Amity Baptist Church has leased Martine's beautiful dancing-hall, near the corner of Madison and Ada streets, and takes possession Wednesday evening of this week.

While the departure of so excellent a circus as that of Mr. Queen is to be regretted, it is also a source of gratification, inasmuch as several mobs of Eastern pickpockets who "worked" the street cars for several days, have gone with it, and will not revisit Chicago again for some time to come.

The Presbyterian clergymen held their weekly meeting yesterday in McCormick Block, the Rev. Mr. Gulick in the chair. After prayer the gentlemen present were called upon to give an account of their Sunday sermons. The Rev. Dr. Hurd, of Highland Park, had preached two discourses. One of them started a discussion as to whether the tree of life in the Garden of Eden was an actual tree. The opinion seemed to be that it was, but that the tree mentioned in Revelation was a symbolical tree. Several other gentlemen gave a synopsis of their Sabbath sermons and the general business of the meeting was about to begin, when objection was made to having a reporter present, and in accordance with the request of the meeting he withdrew.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the officers and friends of the different military companies of the city was held last evening at the headquarters of the Lippincott Battery, Nos. 195 and 197 Lake street, to take into consideration the best and most appropriate method of showing their consideration and regard for the memory of their fallen comrades upon Decoration Day. After the matter was thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, it was motioned and agreed that a meeting be held next Monday evening, May 4, at the Tremont House, to make and complete the necessary arrangements for appropriately celebrating that day. All the officers and members of the different military organizations and other societies of the city, together with friends who are with them in heart and hand, are invited to be present.

The losses and insurance involved in the Globe Theatre fire are as follows: Theatre building, $15,000; insured in the Lycoming for $1,000; Nail City, $1,000; Lancaster, $1,000; Allemania, $1,500; Globe, $1,500; Brewers', Milwaukee, $2,000. Total, $8,000. Scenery, fittings, etc., belonging to Frank Lawlor, $3,000; no insurance. Mlle Fontainebleau, trapeze and ceiling walking apparatus, $2,000; no insurance. L. Schwuchow, saloon in the basement, $1,500; insured for $500 in the Commercial, St. Louis, and $1,000 in the Union, New York. No. 60 Desplaines street, occupied by Miss Jenny Browning, $500; insured. No. 52, Miss May Brown, $500; insured for $4,500. The fire is attributed to incendiarism, and Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Treasurer of the Theatre, has been arrested upon suspicion, and held in $8,000 bail for a hearing Thursday. It is charged that he threatened to burn the structure, but his friends say that he was not in the vicinity of the theatre for some time before the fire broke out, and that he was in bed with Charlie Crouse, ticket-seller, when the alarm sounded. Mr. Schwuchow is also suspected, but nothing has been learned to fasten the crime upon either of them.

The Christian Union course of lectures, from which a large number of people derived pleasure and profit during the winter months, was brought to a close last evening by the Rev. Robert Collyer, who read his admirable sketch of the life, character, and misfortunes of Robert Burns to an audience of about 300. When he had finished, Mr. William R. Page, a member of the Board of Directors of the Union, addressed the audience on the necessities of the organization. He said it had accomplished an immense deal of good, and, if properly supported in the future, would be of incalculable service in elevating the moral tone of the community by taking friendless young men from the street and interesting them in intellectual pursuits. The Union numbered 1,048 members, and required an annual expenditure of $11,000 for its proper management. Of this amount not more than one-third was furnished by members, and the Board of Directors, which is composed of business men whose time is valuable, was kept constantly at work in the effort to make both ends meet. Consequently, the public had to be appealed to for individual exertion during the summer, so that with the advent of winter the Union would be on a self-sustaining basis, with an increased scope of usefulness. Mr. Page was followed by Mr. C. C. Bonney, another member of the Board of Directors, who strongly urged his hearers to take greater interest in the Union than heretofore, and to strive to bring their friends into it. He referred in general terms to the entertaining and instructive lectures on literature, science, and art, which had been delivered by eminent men during the winter, and said the managers of the Union would need public support and practical encouragement to enable them to give a similar course next season. The meeting then dispersed.

The Central Committee of the Woman's Temperance Organization of Chicago are glad to report considerable progress during the past week in the cause of temperance in our city. Pledges have been in circulation, many homes of drunkards have been visited, and much interest has been awakened. In the work for the future, some two or three points are worthy of being noticed, and they hope they may be carefully considered. All, or nearly all, the pledges thus far printed have been put into circulation, and still the call is for "more pledges," and many requests have been sent in for pledges in German and other languages. The Committee hope very soon to be able to supply all who desire to work with pledges in the German and other tongues. They have now come to where it seems necessary, in this great work, to have a some central point a place for prayer, and where those who suffer directly and indirectly from intemperance can come and be helped to a better life. To this end the Committee have arranged for daily prayer-meetings to be held in the lecture-room of Clark Street Church, commencing at 2 p. m., and continuing until 4 o'clock. They will be open meetings, so that all, both men and women, may feel free to come. The Committee appeal to all earnest workers in this cause to sustain these meetings. Christian women, especially, should remember this place of prayer, and make strong efforts to be there as often as possible. The Committee want to see the place crowded daily, and it will be if earnest, faithful hearts to take hold of the work.

They want to know what means this holding back and apparent indifference on the part of so many who ought to be the very first to spring to the work? "The fields are white for the harvest, but the laborers are few." They ask, for the Master's sake, to make great self-denials, if need be, and come up to the field of battle. No meetings in the separate Divisions have been arranged for this week, excepting one on Saturday at 3 p. m., in the First Congregational Church, West Division.

## THE CITY HALL.

The city collections deposited with the Treasurer yesterday amounted to $11,873, and the water-rates to $1,591.

The Board of Public Works will to-day advertise for proposals for the rebuilding of the hook-and-ladder house at the northeast corner of Washington and Franklin streets.

A meeting of the Council Committee on Public Schools was held yesterday afternoon to consider a remonstrance of citizens against the purchase of lots for school purposes at the corner of Garibaldi and Twenty-seventh streets, owing to their near location to a railroad-track, and because they are not close enough to the centre of the district. Mr. Robinson represented the petitioners, and also spoke in behalf of property which he had to sell. Inspectors Calkins and King, of the Board of Education, admitted that a more suitable location for the proposed school could be obtained at a greater cost, but the Board did not have enough money to buy more available property. Ald. Schmitz, Alderman of the ward in which the school will be built, said the signers of the remonstrance lived a good distance from the proposed site, and he could find no objectors among those living in the immediate neighborhood. The Committee decided to place the remonstrance on file and recommend the purchase of the lots at the corner of Garibaldi and Twenty-seventh streets.

There is likely to be some trouble over the city's contracts with the Gas Companies, as Corporation Counsel Norton, and City Attorney Jameson are of totally different opinions with regard to their legality. The Council Committee on Gas-Lights met yesterday afternoon, and gave the subject some attention. The City Attorney was before the Committee, and stated that he believed the gas contracts were valid, and that he would give a written opinion to that effect if it were desired. He had had no conversation with Judge Norton about the matter, and differed from the opinion expressed by that gentleman that the city could not enter into a contract for more than one year, because the appropriations were made annually. The Corporation Counsel, through his assistant, Mr. Munn, returned the opinion previously given, with the statement that he saw no valid reason why he should change it in any particular, and a majority of the Committee finally agreed to report a resolution to the Council declaring the gas contracts to be null and void, in the opinion of Judge Norton. This was done for the purpose of having the Council ask for an opinion from the City Attorney, and from prominent private lawyers, who are understood to entertain opposite views on the question of municipal contracts, and the length of time for which they can be entered into. The Committee considered the proposition of the Globe Gas-Light Company of Boston to put up gasoline lamps in the unlighted districts of the city, on a five-year contract, at $35 per lamp per year, and, after listening to an explanation of the system by an agent of the Company, referred the communication to the Corporation Counsel, with instructions to draft an ordinance embodying the offer of the petitioner. A similar proposition from the American Gas-Light Company was laid over temporarily. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel on Ald. Moore's resolution with regard to the legality of the Gas Company's overcharge of $83,000 was asked for, and the Committee adjourned.

### BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board met as usual yesterday for the transaction of business connected with the Police Department. There were present Commissioners Sheridan, Klokke, and Reno. Superintendent Rehm reported John Hennebury as having served his sixty days' probation in an acceptable and officer-like manner, and recommended his appointment as regular patrolman, which suggestion the Board concurred in, and Hennebury was made a full officer.

Officer John A. Howard was charged by his Sergeant with sleeping while on duty, and habitual laziness. He wished to have the case continued till the 4th of May, which was granted by the Board. Officer Frank J. Kennedy, of the same precinct, was charged with spending too great a portion of his time off his beat. He made a plea of ignorance of the rules, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Board. His prayer was heard, and he was let off with a reprimand.

Officer Mitchell, who is stationed at the Great Eastern Railroad Depot, was charged by a large delegation of hackmen and expressmen with discriminating against them and in favor of Parmelee's men. The testimony given was very conflicting, and did not seem to criminate the officer; but, as the case is an important one, inasmuch as the Board has similar complaints daily, it was taken under advisement for more thorough examination.

Officer Patrick Kildrane was called upon to state why he liked to lounge in switch-houses and indulge in general loafing when he should be walking his beat. He had a very poor excuse to offer, and the Board fined him three days' pay, letting him off easily because it was the first time he had ever been charged with any offense during the six years he had been on the force.

John Glass is an officer of the Second Precinct who serves the city and earns his pay by finding a warm and cosy nook where he can indulge in the balmy and deceive his Sergeant, who foolishly supposes John is on the alert and attending to his duty. This yielding to slumber is termed in police vernacular "boling," and as a "boler" John is a perfect success. The Board fined him five days' pay, and warned him not to appear before them again.

## PERSONAL.

The National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, will assemble at Harrisburgh, Pa., on the 11th day of May next. The delegates from the Department of Illinois are as follows: Gen. John McArthur, Col. H. Hilliard, G. T. Gould, and Capt. J. C. Harrington, of Chicago; Col. J. J. Palmer and T. G. Lawlor, of Rockford; Col. H. C. Clark, of Kankakee, and Maj. William A. Lord, of Joliet. They will be accompanied by a delegation from Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and will leave on the 5:15 afternoon train, Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad, Sunday, May 10.

### MR. GEORGE FLEMING.

The departure of Mr. Fleming, of the Union Stock Yards, for Ireland, was the cause, on Monday night, of a very pleasant party at the residence of his brother, Mr. Matthew Fleming, Clerk of the Town of Lake, on Trumbull street. About a hundred of Mr. Fleming's friends were present, and did ample justice to an excellent repast served by the ladies of the family. When supper was disposed of, Mr. Patrick Maguire, in an appropriate speech, presented Mr. Fleming with a magnificent gold watch and chain, as a mark of esteem and affection from his comrades of the Columbia Club. The present bore the following inscription: "Presented to George Fleming by his associates of the Columbia Club, Chicago, April 26, 1874. *Semper et ubique fidelis*."

Mr. Fleming returned thanks in a very eloquent speech, in the course of which he adverted to his imprisonment in Ireland for participation in the Fenian movement of 1866–7. He returned to his native land conscious that she was still enslaved by a foreign power; but he was conscious that her stubborn spirit was still unbroken, and that England, in the future as in the past, would fail to extinguish her longing for independence. The Ireland of this day, he said, was not the uneducated province of twenty years ago. It was weaker in numerical strength, perhaps, but what the nation lacked in that respect the people made up in a knowledge of their rights, and a determination to give Great Britain no peace until she granted self-government to the long-oppressed but ever-hopeful island.

Mr. Fleming's effort was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

The Hon. John F. Scanlan, Capt. Daniel F. Gleason, of the Clan-na-Gael Guards, P. H. Tansey, J. J. Fitzgibbon, L. C. Landers, Squire Thompson, Capt. Tabor, John Mulvehil, Frank P. McMahon, and others, enlivened the evening with national sentiments, recitations, and songs, patriotic and sentimental. Mrs. Fleming, Miss Cowan, and the Misses Gibbon also waked the soul of music, and the night was one of unalloyed pleasure.

Mr. Fleming will sail from New York in the Republic, Saturday, and will return in August.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

*Grand Pacific*—Capt. Chas. Stewart, Stewartville; Gen. Robert Williams, Leavenworth; R. W. Whitham, Bordeaux, France; the Hon. W. R. Arthur, St. Louis; S. H. H. Clarke, Omaha; D. H. Buffum, Boston; Powell Stackhouse, Marquette. . . *Palmer House*—R. Morton, Lafayette; W. G. Smyth, New York; E. L. Stephens, Rome; O. C. Sabine, Bloomington; E. Earl, San Francisco; A. A. Hamilton, Boston. . . *Tremont House*—F. Smith, Boston; H. Ford, Detroit; A. E. Dick, New York; G. H. Raymond, Dayton; F. Young, St. Louis; P. P. Keller, New York; E. Johnson, Milwaukee. . . *Sherman House*—G. R. Topliff, New York; A. T. Huston, U. S. N.; R. S. Mason, Philadelphia; G. W. Watson, Burlington; E. P. Smith, Pittsburgh; A. E. Welch, New York; M. Schwartz, New York.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The "Chicago Lyceum" will meet this evening at Judge Rogers' Court Room.

There will be a special meeting of the Gun Club this evening at 8 p. m., at 107 Park avenue.

There will be a special meeting of the Managers of the Half Orphan Asylum, at 241 Erie street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

The Decoration Association will hold their regular meeting this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Parlor No. 1, Grand Pacific Hotel. Permanent officers are to be elected at the meeting. All the members and those interested in the decoration of soldiers' graves, are requested to be present.

The adjourned meeting of the farmers of Cook County, at which the organization of a farmers' club is to be perfected, will be held in Kingsbury Hall, at noon, Thursday.

The annual examinations of the classes in the Chicago Theological Seminary will begin to-day, at 9 a. m., and continue through the day. At 8 o'clock this evening President Angel, of the Michigan University, will deliver an address in the Union Park Congregational Church, before the Society of Inquiry. The reputation of President Angel will doubtless draw a large audience.

The Y. M. C. A. Lyceum will hold their first meeting this evening at their rooms, No. 148 Madison street, when a constitution will be adopted, officers elected, and the following question discussed: "*Resolved*, That the safety of the Republic demands the immediate enactment and enforcement of stringent prohibitory liquor laws." Any person may become a member by signing the Constitution. All young men in the city are cordially invited to be present, as it will be entirely free.

## SUBURBAN NEWS.

### AUSTIN.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero met yesterday in the Town Hall at Austin. Present, Messrs. Butler, Eckart, Donnersberger, McCaffrey, Crafter, Herrick, and Sharp.

The President of the Board suggested that the Clerk be instructed to procure the keys to the Town Hall, and that he act as custodian of the same. The Board decided that the Town Hall shall be used only for such purposes as the Board may direct.

A communication from Messrs. Peter Crawford, H. P. Crawford, John Crawford, and A. B. Kellogg, was presented to the Board, informing them of their intention to subdivide the N. E. ¼ of Section 27, Town 39, N. R. 13; and stating that they have already built houses and constructed highways. The above-named gentlemen asked that the Board would aid them in the construction of sidewalks and street-crossings. They also expressed a desire to meet the Board and submit the plats of their subdivision. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways.

The Committee on Licenses recommended that licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks be issued to John Kohn and to Alvin Weatherby. The report was received, and Mr. Crafts moved that the licenses be issued. After considerable discussion, Mr. Donnersberger seconded the motion, and the roll was called for the vote. The vote stood:

*Yeas*—McCaffrey, Craft, Donnersberger, and Butler.

*Nays*—Eckart, Herrick, and Sharp.

The Committee on Drainage recommended a special assessment for a covered drain on Ridgeland avenue, from Chicago avenue to Twenty-second street, on the presentation of a petition from a majority of the property-owners on either side of Ridgeland avenue, and within eighty rods of the same. The Board recommended that the diameter of the drain be at the commencement two feet, and increase at the rate of six inches per mile.

The Committee on Streets and Highways recommended that, in accordance with the petition of Goodwin and others, Austin avenue be graded on the east side thereof, and that the road-bed be properly smoothed from Ogden avenue to Riverside parkway. The recommendation was accepted, and the Supervisor and Superintendent were ordered to let the work to the lowest bidder. The same Committee recommended that a sidewalk be put across Fortieth street, and that bridges be placed at the street crossings, from Kinzie street to Madison street, on West Forty-second and Forty-first streets. On motion, the Supervisor and Superintendent were instructed to let the contract.

The President of the Board suggested, and a motion was accordingly made and carried, that the President, Supervisor, and Superintendent be appointed a permanent Committee to let contracts for work ordered by the Board.

Certain small bills were ordered to be paid.

The report of the Town Attorney, Fred A. Smith, whose term expired yesterday, was read. Among other things, it stated that condemnation process had been commenced for the opening of Marion street, from Lake street to Chicago avenue, for the opening of Oak Park avenue from Madison to Twelfth street, for the opening of Austin avenue through the railroad lands, and of Willow avenue from Lake to Madison streets.

The official bond of Mr. Donnersberger was read and approved.

The following was offered by Mr. Crafts, and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Town of Cicero has, at great expense, widened Madison street to 120 feet, and graded it to the western limits of the City of Chicago, thereby making it a great public thoroughfare; and,

WHEREAS, That portion of Madison street which lies between Western avenue and Crawford avenue, in the City of Chicago, being a distance of two miles, is in an almost impassable condition six months of the year, being nothing but a common prairie dirt road; and,

WHEREAS, Lake street, which is the only other street leading from the central part of the city, is also in a terribly rough condition, being about as bad as Madison street; and,

WHEREAS, It is of great interest and importance to the people of the Town of Cicero that they have at least one good street by which they can reach the City of Chicago; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, of which the President of this Board shall be Chairman, to present a copy of these resolutions to the Board of Public Works, and to confer with and urge upon them the necessity and great importance of the immediate graveling or macadamizing of that portion of Madison street above referred to within the limits of Chicago.

Messrs. Crafts and McCaffrey were added to the Committee.

A resolution was accepted ordering that all teams and laborers employed on town work shall be employed only by the Superintendent, and that he shall keep a full account of the work done, and report the same to each meeting of the Board, with his own certificate that the same is correct.

The Ordinance Committee was instructed to prepare an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk upon the west side of Central avenue.

It was ordered that the salary of the Treasurer for the ensuing year be fixed at $1,200, provided that sum shall not exceed 2 per cent of all moneys received by him as Treasurer.

Fred. A. Smith was elected Town Attorney for the ensuing year at a salary of $1,000.

### LAKE VIEW.

The adjourned meeting of the Town Board for the consideration of the Park assessment was held last evening at the Town Hall. Owing to the wretched state of the weather there was but a small attendance of townspeople, and a general expression of opinion on the subject before the meeting was not obtained. Those who spoke, however, seemed to think that public sentiment was in favor of the improvement. The Board came to order at 8 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Chase, Sulzer, Weckler, and Schaefer.

The following plats were presented and approved: Edson's Subdivision of part of the south ½ of the northwest ¼ of the west ¼ of Sec. 8, 40, 14; Edson's Subdivision of the east ½ of Lots 10 and 13, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of east ½ of Sec. 29, 40, 14; Edson's Subdivision of the south ¾ of the east ½ of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 20, 40, 14.

The Collector was authorized to present a statement of all derelict lands in Lake View on special assessments.

The resolution presented by the Park Commissioners at the Board meeting of March 16, which was then given in full, was read.

Mr. Chase said he had been legally advised that the adoption of the resolution by the Board would not make it obligatory on the Supervisor and Assessor to make the assessment, and if they made the assessment no further action would be obligatory. He himself would be governed as in making an assessment for a local improvement—as a road—by the wishes of those who would have to pay for it. They might make the assessment, and, before returning it, present it for the approval of those interested.

Mr. Weckler agreed with Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase said that personally he was in favor of the improvement if it could be accomplished without exhausting the power of the town to issue bonds. If $200,000 were issued in bonds on collaterals, the limit would be reached.

Daniel Goodwin, Jr., said he was in favor of it. He had purchased in Lake View with this end in view. He believed the people of the town were generally in favor of the improvement. John V. LeMoyne would like to have heard from the Trustees first. He had always been in favor of adding this land to the park. He thought it ought to be, and must be had. Comparisons were continually being drawn between the action of the South Park and Lincoln Park Commissioners, and unfavorably to the latter. The interests of Lake View had been materially injured by non-action in the matter—a matter of the most vital importance to Lake View. The improvement should be made now. He was largely interested as a property-holder. He considered that the resolution, in not providing in the first place for the condemnation of the land, started out wrong.

Mr. Chase did not think it had this intention. He would proceed under the resolution to draft an assessment for approval before condemnation.

Mr. LeMoyne wished to know how long it would take to accomplish the business in this way.

Mr. Wilson, representing the Commissioners, said that it was their desire to condemn first.

Mr. Chase said he would never consent to that. The assessment should be made first.

Mr. Wilson thought this could not be done practically. In making the assessment there would be no provision given for purchase. The condemnation must come first.

Mr. LeMoyne thought the land could never be obtained by following Mr. Chase's method. Somebody would object to the assessment, and stave the thing off forever. The Supervisor and Assessor could assume the property to be worth so much, and refuse to make the assessment for a higher amount. If everybody's assent had to be obtained, it would be a long time before the addition was obtained. The law provided for obtaining this land by condemnation, and in no other way.

Mr. Chase wanted to know if Mr. LeMoyne thought the Board had no other power than was expressed in the resolution, and if he would change the resolution.

Mr. LeMoyne thought the resolution suited him.

Mr. Chase said he would satisfy himself if the majority of the people were in favor of this improvement, and be guided by their opinion. It was a special, and not a general assessment, coming on a portion only of the people, and they should have their say. He thought they would act satisfactorily.

Mr. LeMoyne suggested that the assessment might fall short of the amount of the condemnation. What then? The whole assessment would fall through.

Mr. Chase said an understanding could be come to between owners of the property and the Assessors as to the price which would be demanded. There had been such an understanding under the former assessment.

Mr. LeMoyne thought this mode of procedure a lame one. If the land was condemned first, and the assessment then made, payment could be made, and the land would be obtained.

Mr. Chase thought so, too, but it would probably be obtained against the popular verdict.

Mr. LeMoyne did not think it was worth while to try to suit everybody in Lake View. How many persons had objected to the last assessment—an unfair one? About half a dozen. This was an indication of how much objection there would be to a fair one. Waiting for every one to agree was a "Lake Viewism." "And therefore right," suggested Mr. Chase, but Mr. LeMoyne refused to agree on this point. Mr. Weckler moved, and Mr. Sulzer seconded, that the resolution of the Park Commissioners be adopted. The motion was carried, after which the Board adjourned.

### JEFFERSON.

The Board of Trustees of this village, met in the Town Hall last Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

There were present William Gray, President; L. St. Budlong, Martin N. Kimball, William C. Hazelton, Theodore Shoultz, S. Dunning; and S. M. Davis, Clerk and Attorney.

The following bills were audited, and ordered paid: S. M. Davis, $400; F. D. Wood, $9; J. Winship, $15; C. D. Parks, $638.70.

The Board then proceeded to canvass the votes polled at the last election.

On motion, the following persons were declared elected: Trustees—David B. Fonda, Squire Dingee, Henry Vannatta, James D. Dymond, Leon C. Welch, and Frederick Hanssen; Village Clerk, David S. Pride.

After this portion of the ceremony had been gone through with, the eagle eye of the President glanced from one to another of those tried friends with whom he had been associated so long, and in a voice subdued with emotion he asked if there was any more business before the Board. Being answered in the negative, he thought that they should adjourn sine die.

Mr. Kimball wanted to know if a vote of thanks to themselves would not be in order. This little joke fell on sad hearts, and elicited only ghastly smiles. A motion was then made, but not seconded, that the Board adjourn to meet one week after the election of 1875. But the painful scene was brought to an end by the motion to adjourn, and the old Board passed away.

The representative from Bowmanville could with difficulty conceal the unbidddn tear, when he thought of his great project of covering the highways of Jefferson with grass, and that the mower, venerable from its antiquity, they had purchased with the people's money to cut his ten bushels of lawn-grass sod, would be run by his unfeeling and envious successors.

The new Board will meet Saturday at 4 p. m.

The ladies of the congregation will give a festival Thursday evening, in the church building. The evening will be enlivened by speeches, tableaus, and recitations. The proceeds will be given to the church.

## The Garden City Plows.

There was a trial of sulky plows at Newark, Ill., Saturday, between the Garden City, Carnes, Skinner, and Saterly plows, in the presence of a committee chosen by the farmers on the ground. The result was as follows: The Garden City cut 16 inches wide by 6 7-10 inches deep; draft, 503¼ pounds. Carnes' cut 16 inches wide and 6 feet 9-15 inches deep; draft, 550 pounds. Skinner's cut 16 inches wide and 6 10-15 deep; draft, 587¼ pounds. Saterly's cut 16 inches wide and 6 11-15 deep; draft, 566⅔ pounds. The Committee unanimously decided that the Garden City, which is manufactured by the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company of this city, was the best, it having plowed the deepest, and being the lightest and the most easily managed, and the safest for boys to operate. The Committee were Thomas Phillips, Aster D. Havenhill, C. V. Sloan, and C. Kasson.

## Something About Starch.

A poor starch is a nuisance to the laundress, to the housekeeper, and to every one who has taste enough to enjoy clean linen. Not only does the lady or gentleman who suffers common starch to intrude upon their clothes deny themselves an important luxury, but they suffer in other ways, for common starch, being impure, yellow, sour, or musty, discolors or destroys their linen. To satisfy any person what a pure article really is, let them try Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch." It is easy to use, gives a beautiful, clear finish, is snow white, and goes further than any other starch made.

## Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

New pianos, $50 cash; balance, $25 per month.
New organs, $25 cash; balance, $15 per month.
Warranted to suit or money refunded.
Old pianos and organs taken in exchange.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THE GREAT ADELPHI.

THIS TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28,

**SIMPLY IMMENSE THIS WEEK.**

First appearance of the JEE BROTHERS and CHILDREN.

ALEX. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist of the World! KARL LIND, the Stockholm Wonder.

The very celebrated and world-renowned JARRETT & PALMER and KIRALFY CORYPHEES, from Niblo's Garden. M'lle ELISE, M'lle JOHANNA, M'lle BOHMER, M'lle THERESE, M'lle MENA HOLT, M'lle ALTESSE, Miss LIZZIE FRANCIS, Miss ISABELLA FRANCIS, Miss FEODORA FRANCIS, Miss ELLA HUNT, in their distinguished Coryphee and Ballet Ensembles, together with Mr. ARNOLD KIRALFY, the Star of the very famous Kiralfy Brothers.

MISS FRANKIE, JENNIE MORGAN, SIG. CONSTANTINE, the great pantomimist, M'LLE EVELINE, BILLY RICE, REYNOLDS BROTHERS, George and Charley, LEON BROTHERS, Harry Little, Harry Blood, Blanche Carmon, Leonora Bradley, and the full Dramatic and Pantomimic Company. SIGNOR CONSTANTINE'S Comic Pantomime, KIM-KA.

Gala Matinee Wednesday. Ladies' Night, Thursday. Prices: 50, 35, or 15 cents. Secured, 25 cents extra.

In active preparation, BAD DICKEY.

### M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

AIMEE—FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. Tuesday Evening, first time in Chicago of Life in Paris.

**LA VIE PARISIENNE.**

Wednesday—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT. Thursday—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Friday—BARBE BLEUE. Saturday—Farewell Matinee—LA PERICHOLE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL Saturday Night. Musical Conductor, C. Van Ghele.

Monday Next—MAGGIE MITCHELL as Jane Eyre.

### MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S

**MINSTRELS!**

Entire change of programme. "Somebody's Coat!" "A Lesson for Ladies!" "All's Well that Ends Well!" "Meet My Love at Four!" New songs! New ballads! New jokes. Every evening and Saturday matinee. Look out for the "BLACK SMUGGLERS!"

### HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY! MONDAY, April 27, every evening and at the matinees, first time at this theatre, Boucicault's great play, THE

STREETS OF NEW YORK.

The Great Fire Scene! The Great Fire Scene! New Scenery! New Mechanical Effects and the entire Company in the cast.

First appearance of MR. HENRY S. PAGE, the celebrated Cornet Soloist, from Covent Garden, London, and MR. CHAS. HARRIS, of this city, in his Great Banjo Solos in the Boot Black Scene.

Friday, May 1—Joint Benefit of GEO. MILLER and BLISS WHITAKER.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement of the eminent character actor, MR.

FRANK S. CHANFRAU,

Who will appear in his great American Drama,

**KIT!**

**The Arkansas Traveler.**

Supported by the entire ACADEMY COMPANY. Produced with new and beautiful scenery and effects, introducing the terrific Steamboat Explosion, Bowie Knife Fight, etc., etc.

### M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL.

THE UNRIVALED VOCALISTS,

Caroline Richings Bernard's

OLDDE FOLKS,

MAY 11.

Tickets at Jansen & McClurg's, May 4, 50 and 75 cts.

## STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

### OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 23, 1874.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the third day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

### Office Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 20, 1874.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the above organization will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1874, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Exposition Building, on Michigan-av., intersection of Adams-st., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

## DENTISTRY.

### TEETH FOR ALL!

W. B. McCHESNEY has removed his dental rooms from corner Madison and Clinton-sts., to Clark-st., corner Randolph. For one week longer we will insert full sets best Artificial Gum Teeth for only $8. Best plain, $6. We make this statement good to the letter. For just the same quality elsewhere you are paying $25 and $30. We ask you to compare our work with any other of this city. Money refunded in every instance where perfect satisfaction is not given. Teeth extracted without pain free of charge. Filling at reduced rates.

## HOTELS.

### WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Corner Irving-place and Sixteenth-st.,

NEW YORK.

Only one block from Union Square, the most central yet quiet location in the city, in the immediate vicinity of all the principal places of amusement and leading retail stores, has been enlarged and improved the past season by the addition of fifty rooms and a passenger elevator.

CHAS. B. FERRIN, Proprietor.

### CONGRESS HALL,

Sheldon Springs, Sheldon, Vt.

Eight miles east of St. Albans. Mineral Water and Baths. Pure Air. Excellent Table. Write for circulars of terms and rooms.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. 25 Tremont-st., Boston; or at Congress Hall.

Board very low. Open May until December.

## GENERAL NOTICES.

### Property Owners, Attention!

Until 15th inst. Tax Sale Certificates held by the City of Chicago can be redeemed at 20 per cent premium, after which date the rate will be increased to 30 per cent.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1874.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

*Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | * 5:00 a. m. | * 8:20 p. |
| Day Express | * 8:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. |
| Jackson Accommodation | * 3:35 p. m. | *11:00 a. |
| Atlantic Express | § 5:15 p. m. | § 8:30 a. |
| Night Express | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON. | | |
| Morning Express | * 8:30 a. m. | * 8:20 p. |
| Night Express | † 9:55 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. |

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

### CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

*Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex. | * 1:00 p. m. | * 3:20 p. |
| Kansas City Express | † 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:20 a. |
| St. Louis Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:10 p. |
| St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex | § 9:45 p. m. | § 7:30 a. |
| Ex. via Jacksonville Division | † 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. |
| Springfield Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:10 p. |
| Springfield Fast Express | § 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. |
| Jefferson City Express | † 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington | * 9:45 p. m. | * 8:10 p. |
| Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex. | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:10 p. |
| Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex. | * 4:30 p. m. | * 3:20 p. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 4:30 p. m. | * 9:20 a. |

### CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

*Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mail | * 8:00 a. m. | *11:00 a. |
| Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Day Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:15 p. |
| Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & Northern Iowa, Mail | * 5:00 p. m. | * 8:00 p. |
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express | † 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 7:20 a. |

### ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

*Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 8:15 a. m. | * 8:50 p. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | † 8:15 p. m. | ‡ 8:35 a. |
| Cairo & New Orleans Ex. | * 8:15 a. m. | * 8:50 p. |
| Cairo & New Orleans Ex. | † 8:15 p. m. | ‡ 8:35 a. |
| Springfield Express | * 8:15 a. m. | * 8:50 p. |
| (a) Gilman Passenger | * 4:30 p. m. | * 9:20 a. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | * 9:00 a. m. | * 3:00 p. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:35 a. |

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

### CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

*Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 7:20 a. m. | * 7:40 p. |
| Ottawa and Streator Passenger | * 7:30 a. m. | * 7:40 p. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | * 9:30 a. m. | * 2:15 p. |
| Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha | *10:00 a. m. | * 3:35 p. |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. | *10:00 a. m. | * 3:35 p. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 3:15 p. m. | * 8:15 a. |
| Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass | * 4:20 p. m. | * 9:55 a. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 8:55 a. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p. m. | 10:00 a. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | * 9:30 p. m. | * 7:00 a. |
| Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:15 a. |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:15 a. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 1:45 a. m. | * 5:25 p. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 7:20 a. |
| Texas Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:15 a. |

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

### CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

*City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| a Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:15 p. |
| a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton | †10:45 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. |
| a Omaha Night Express | †10:45 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. |
| a Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 3:15 p. |
| a Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 p. m. | * 6:30 a. |
| b Milwaukee Mail | * 8:00 a. m. | *10:30 a. |
| b Milwaukee Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:00 p. |
| b Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. | * 7:30 p. |
| b Milwaukee Passenger | †11:00 p. m. | ‡ 5:00 a. |
| b Green Bay Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 7:00 p. |
| b St. Paul Express | † 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. |
| b Marquette Express | * 9:30 p. m. | * 6:35 a. |
| St. Paul & Winona Passenger | *10:30 a. m. | * 4.00 p. |

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

### COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

*Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.*

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R.

W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

### CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex | *10:15 a. m. | * 4:00 p. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:30 a. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. |

### LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

*Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | 6:15 a. m. | 10:00 p. |
| Special New York Express | 8:30 a. m. | 9:00 p. |
| Atlantic Express | § 5:15 p. m. | 8:00 a. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | §6:35 a. |
| South Chicago Accommodation | 12:00 m. | 1:50 p. |

### CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

*From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 7:30 a. m. | § 8:30 a. |
| Night Express | § 8:00 p. m. | § 8:30 a. |

## OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

### FOR EUROPE.

### CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Four Sailings Every Week.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE FROM EUROPE.

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## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Aimee Opera-Bouffe Troupe. "La Vie Parisienne."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Streets of New York."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank Chanfrau. "Kit, or the Arkansas Traveler." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Minstrelsy and comicalities. "All's Well that Ends Well."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment. Alex. Davis, Karl Lind, Logrenia, etc.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, in their hall, No. 76 Monroe-st. (Free Mason's Hall), for work on the Third Degree. The fraternity cordially invited to meet with us.
C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

# The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, April 28, 1874.

The temperance crusade has reached England, making a first appearance at Manchester. It is not likely that the movement will accomplish much. Drinking of beer and strong liquors is so universal a practice in that country that it would be as easy to transform the nation into vegetarians as to make it temperate in the use of stimulants.

The inflationists have determined not to issue their address for the present. They will attempt to take a vote on the passage of the Senate Currency bill without debate, and will then appeal to the country or not as may seem expedient. It is possible that the turbulent spirits may agree to wait for the decision of the country until next fall, when the Lower House of the next Congress will be chosen. There will be some plain talk about that time.

Both Houses of Congress gave nearly all of yesterday to the hearing of eulogies on the late Charles Sumner. Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, made the speech of the day. He reviewed the career of the dead Senator in the highest terms of praise, and closed with an earnest appeal for the drawing together in brotherly love of the North and the South. Such an address from a person of Mr. Lamar's antecedents was wholly unexpected; it is among the few gracious references to the old order of things that have come from former supporters of the Confederacy.

The bloated capitalists who persuaded the President to veto the Senate Currency bill are not to have things entirely their own way, if the inflationists in Congress can help it. It is proposed by that side of the House to revive the tax on incomes over $5,000. While effective to advocate this measure as the most productive and least objectionable way to increase the revenues of the Government, the inflationists really support it because the tax will be a burden upon rich men alone. There is no consideration of public policy or common justice involved in the matter.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, formerly the Princess Marie Alexandrowna, has already lived three lives,—before marriage, during marriage, and after marriage. With the first two manners of living the Princess has no quarrel, but after marriage she finds not to be so delightful a season as she had expected. The grandeur of her reception in England has faded quite away, and she is now recognized only as a Princess in England, a very different personage from a Princess in Russia. She doesn't like the change. Marie Alexandrowna is not the only woman who has been differently regarded before marriage, during marriage, and after marriage.

Mr. A. G. Fay has appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, and given his testimony in the Sanborn case. He was, it will be remembered, one of the European agents of Sanborn, his particular line of business being the "working up" of cases of undervaluation, actual or constructive, against American importers. Fay was as uncommunicative as an oyster. He knew nothing about the private relations of Sanborn to the Treasury Department, nor of the means by which his own appointment as a Special Agent in Europe was procured. His object in going abroad was to educate his children, and he consented to act as a Treasury spy in foreign markets merely to accommodate Sanborn. Mr. Fay is as provoking a witness as the Committee has yet had to deal with. His knowledge of important facts in the Sanborn case is evidently far-reaching, but he will reveal nothing. An opinion to this effect was expressed by a member of the Committee yesterday, upon which Fay solemnly said "I swear it," meaning that he had told the truth.

The Chicago produce markets were generally slow yesterday, with few important changes in prices. Mess pork was dull, and 2½@5c per brl lower, closing at $16.25 cash, and $16.45@16.47½ seller June. Lard was moderately active and a shade easier, closing at $9.67½@9.70 per 100 lbs cash, and $9.82½@9.85 seller June. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 5¾@6c for shoulders, 8⅜c for short ribs, 8¾@9c for short clear, and 10@11c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and strong, at 95c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and steady at 4½c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was quiet and ¼c lower, closing at $1.24¼@1.24⅜ cash, and $1.25½ seller May, and $1.28 for Minnesota. Corn was moderately active, and ¼c higher, closing at 64⅛c cash, and 65c seller May. Oats were steady, closing at 46c cash, and 46⅛@46⅜c seller May. Rye was weak, closing at 91c. Barley was dull and unchanged at $1.55@1.58 for No. 2, and $1.35@1.38 for No. 3. Hogs were fairly active, and 10@15c lower for poor to fair grades. Sales at $4.60@5.85. Cattle moderately active and steady. Sheep quiet and unchanged.

## THE CURRENCY COMPROMISE.

The news from Washington is to the effect that, to "save the Republican party," the managers in Congress are concocting a scheme by which all restrictions on the amount of National Bank circulation are to be abolished, thereby authorizing any person anywhere to organize a bank and to issue notes. This privilege of free banking is to be offset by the withdrawal of a percentage of the greenbacks in proportion to the amount of increase in the bank currency. Thus if fifty millions more of bank-notes be issued, 20 or 50 per cent of that sum in greenbacks shall be withdrawn. This compromise will hardly save the party. In the first place, the prospect of any serious increase in the amount of National Bank circulation is not a brilliant one, and in the next place, the people who are clamoring for inflation do not want an increase of National Bank notes, but they do want an increase of legal-tenders.

It appears that one of Mr. Logan's principal grievances at Washington is concerning an inability of some National Bank in which he is concerned to get more currency. But the inflationists of Illinois have no interest in Mr. Logan's National Bank, nor in any other National Bank; on the contrary, they demand that these banks shall be abolished, and their bonds taken up by an issue of greenbacks,—these greenbacks to be legal-tenders, and the more depreciated they may become the better. Those of Mr. Logan's constituents who insist upon more currency, and cheaper money, not only expect that it will be depreciated, but they desire to have it so; the more the better. If they can pay their debts at 60 cents on the dollar, very well, but if they can do it at 50 cents on the dollar, so much the better. Bank notes are not a legal-tender; they will not pay debts against the will of the creditor, and their issue in whatever amount will not be any advantage to those who want cheap money to pay off their obligations. The programme of inflation is not confined to a mere increase of currency. If the whole volume of greenbacks were taken up, there would be an increase of bank-notes to an amount actually needed to meet the current business of the country. But this is not all that is demanded. The great body of these inflationists look to something beyond. They do not entertain a thought of a currency that is not legal-tender, and they look to this legal-tender being issued in such quantity that its depreciation will follow as a necessity. Greenbacks, with gold at 112, are worth over 89 cents on the dollar; to retire any portion of them would be to advance their value nearer to par. These people resent any advance in the value of greenbacks as an injury, and openly declare that it is compelling them to pay debts at a higher rate than they contracted to do. They want the value of the greenback to recede, so that a dollar, though worth in fact but 50 cents, will pay off a dollar of indebtedness. We have before us at this moment an organ of these inflationists which demands that the Banking law be repealed; that the banks be closed up, and that the interest now paid on the bonds to secure the bank circulation be saved by the issue of a greenback for each outstanding bank-note, and the purchase therewith of the bonds. This of course is repudiation, but nevertheless that is the end sought, and that is the inevitable result that must follow any increase in the issue of legal-tender notes. To talk to these people of an increase of National Bank notes accompanied by a corresponding decrease of legal-tender Treasury notes is all nonsense. As the bank-notes are redeemable in legal-tenders, any increase in the value of the latter would also attach to the bank-note. The result of such a "compromise" as is proposed at Washington would be to enhance the value of both greenbacks and bank-notes to the extent that the legal-tenders were retired; this would put matters in motion towards specie values and specie payments, which is the very thing which the simon-pure inflationists do not want, and against which they most earnestly protest.

Without discussing at this time the merits of the proposed compromise, we call attention to the fact that it is a swindle upon the "Cheap-Money" party, and that the inflationists in Congress who vote for it are selling out their friends; that instead of giving the people an abundance of greenbacks "sealed with the best blood," and legal-tenders in payment of debts, they are increasing the number of National Banks, and forcing upon the people National Bank notes which are not a legal-tender, and which, under the operation of the retirement of the Treasury notes, will advance towards par in coin.

## WHY SPECIE IS THE BEST CURRENCY.

Money is the measure of values. It is the common denominator to which all other commodities are reduced. The medium of exchange, except in rude communities which barter instead of buy, is money. Since this thing enters into every bargain and measures the value of everything offered for sale, it is of the greatest importance that its own value should be fixed. Nobody would buy cloth by the yard if the yard-stick were thirty inches long to-day and forty to-morrow. Nobody would buy land by the foot, if the surveyor's chain contracted and lengthened from time to time. It is the first requisite of a standard that it shall stand, not totter and fall. Gold and silver satisfy this need. Their value has known but two fluctuations of any importance. These were when the South American and Mexican mines first fell into European hands, and when those of California and Australia were discovered. The labor and expense involved in transferring the precious metals from the ore to the coin is so great that the fresh supply of each year cannot easily be made to greatly exceed the average. A shrinkage of values by a glut of the market is not, therefore, to be feared. Thus gold and silver fulfill the first requisite of money—a fixed standard—admirably.

Money should be of much intrinsic value. The precious metals satisfy this need. A paper dollar is valuable, not for what it is (green paper and black ink cost but little), but for what it represents. If its representation is believed to be false, it depreciates as a matter of course. It is a check on the bank or the country that issues it. Its value depends, then, on the ability and willingness of bank or country to redeem it. This ability and this willingness may change from day to day. That which depends upon them, to wit: the note's value, will then change likewise. A gold dollar, on the other hand, is valuable for itself. It represents itself. No element of anybody's wishes or powers enters into its worth. The precious metals contain much value in small space and are easily divisible.

Again, long usage has made gold and silver the world's currency. They are received everywhere. Two important advantages result from this. Commerce has grown to such proportions that it is almost as inconvenient to business men to have a circulating medium that does not pass in foreign countries as it used to be in Illinois and elsewhere to have a currency of bank-notes that were at par at home, at 10 per cent discount in the next county, and at 50 per cent discount in the next State. Again, a country which uses the world's currency can draw upon the world for money in time of need. When there is a panic, that is, when money commands high prices, it flows to the panic-stricken market from all sides. This depresses the exorbitant value of the commodity to the natural level. If too much money has entered the country, its price falls below that level. Then it can be used more profitably in other places, and it goes thither. Such a panic-quieting ebb and flow is only possible when the currency of the country is that of the world. When it is not, the irredeemable paper keeps gold out of circulation, and so makes it impossible to draw on the specie reserves of the world. It thus prolongs the panic that it has probably, by promoting reckless speculation, originally caused.

These are some of the reasons why specie is the best currency. It may serve, of course, as the substructure of a great mass of credits. They are good in their way, but good only so far as they are founded on specie. The latter is the rock without which the house must surely fall.

## FINANCIAL MISMANAGEMENT.

The New York *Herald* calls attention to the financial management of the affairs of the United States and that of Great Britain. The British Government, for the year 1874–5, estimated its expenditures at £75,000,000, or $363,000,000. The English Government, however, include in this a surplus revenue to apply on the public debt. The actual expenditure will be about £73,000,000. Taking, however, the whole of the estimate, and comparing it with that of the Secretary of the Treasury, we find that the American Secretary asked for $319,000,000 to meet expenditures, or only $44,000,000 less than that of Great Britain. There has been some idle talk in Congress about reducing expenditures, but the appropriations including future deficiency bills will probably equal the Secretary's estimate. The British charge for interest on the public debt is $129,000,000; that of the United States, $98,000,000. Deducting these sums from the annual expenditure for 1874–5, we have the United States expending for ordinary affairs $221,000,000, and Great Britain $234,000,000. Leaving out the interest on the national debt, Great Britain expends but $13,000,000 a year more than the United States. She has an army about four times as great as that of the United States, and a navy which is the finest in the world, while we have but a skeleton establishment. She maintains governments in the various quarters of the globe; supports an immense and costly royal establishment, and has a civil pension list which is unknown to our system. The taxation of England is simple. She produces one-third of her revenue from a tariff on a few articles, another third from the tax on domestic spirits, and the balance from stamps and other direct taxes. We have an immense and very costly revenue system, and extraordinary rates of taxation, and produce less revenue. The marked difference between the two systems is that taxation in Great Britain is to produce revenue, while taxation in the United States is to prevent revenue and restrict production. But the reader will readily understand that there must be some radical defect or mismanagement somewhere when the ordinary annual expenditures of the Government of the United States, without an army or navy, equals that of the Government of Great Britain.

## FRENCH SOCIAL STATISTICS.

There is some truth it cannot be doubted in Malthus' theory of population; still, it is safe to say that neither Malthus nor any other writer or statistician has yet formulated the law of the increase of the human family with any great degree of exactness. Much as has been done in this branch of social science, much remains to be done. Malthus contended that population always and everywhere tends to outrun the means of subsistence; and, impliedly, that every increase in the wealth of a nation is followed by a more than proportionate increase in the population. It has been urged, even by him and his disciples, that there is but little present hope of improving the condition of the great mass of mankind, for the reason that they will insist on "peopling up" to, and even beyond, the actual supply of food. This is true, too, under certain conditions. Unqualified Malthusianism is, however, fast losing ground among students of the facts of population. It is becoming daily more apparent that population is not a question simply of food and animal instinct. It is a problem with a great many, of what mathematicians call unknown and variable quantities in it, and is affected largely by a people's education, by the ideas current among them, by their standard of comfort, by climate, by their stage of morality, etc., etc. So far is it from true that an increase in national wealth implies an increase in population, that it would seem the former may increase while the latter diminishes. It will not be questioned, we think, that the wealth of France has been continually increasing. Statistics show, on the other hand, that its population has been decreasing. Leaving Alsace and Lorraine entirely out of the question, France has lost during the past five years, in round numbers, 367,000 of her population; and not by emigration, for the French are proverbially stay-at-home bodies. Were it not for an accession of some 60,000 inhabitants of the two provinces taken by Germany, the loss would be 427,000. The following figures show the population of France at various epochs from 1821:

| *Year.* | *Inhabitants.* |
|---|---|
| 1821 | 30,460,000 |
| 1831 | 32,569,000 |
| 1841 | 34,231,000 |
| 1851 | 35,783,000 |
| 1861 | 37,836,000 |
| 1866 | 38,067,000 |
| 1872 | 36,103,000 |

Deducting, as we must, the population of Nice and Savoy, we have the population for:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1861 | 36,804,000 |
| 1866 | 37,448,000 |

At the rate at which its population was increasing from 1821–1861 the population of France would have doubled in 148 years; at that from 1861–1867, in 183 years, and at the rate of 1869, in 330 years! Such is the law of the decrease of population in France,—a law observable at present in no other country in the world, nay, the opposite of what is to be discovered everywhere else. Contrast this, for instance, with the statistics of the population of the British Islands, where, spite of the very large Irish, Welsh, Scotch, and English emigration, the population rose from 29,320,000 in 1861, to 31,513,000 in 1871. Thus, at the rate of increase of its population in 1869, France can hope to double it only after 330 years. Austria will at its rate double in 100 years; Sweden and Norway in fifty-five years, and Germany in fifty-seven years. At its *present* rate of decrease, it is calculated that in 250 years France will have only one-half its present population, and one gentleman figures out the discouraging result that in sixty years she will have only 18,000,000 people—unless she mends her ways. That some such catastrophe will overtake the nation is very certain, unless her marriage statistics change very remarkably and very soon. In 1861, there were, in France, 82 marriages to every 10,000 inhabitants; in 1870, only 60! The following figures show the number of marriages in France from 1861 to 1870:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1861 | 305,200 |
| 1862 | 303,200 |
| 1863 | 301,400 |
| 1864 | 299,500 |
| 1865 | 299,200 |
| 1866 | 203,600 |
| 1867 | 300,300 |
| 1868 | 301,200 |
| 1869 | 303,400 |
| 1870 | 223,700 |

The number of children to a marriage averaged from

| | |
|---|---|
| 1800–1810 | 4.11 |
| 1811–1820 | 3.86 |
| 1821–1830 | 3.76 |
| 1831–1840 | 3.38 |
| 1841–1845 | 3.21 |
| 1846–1850 | 3.11 |
| 1851–1855 | 3.10 |
| 1856–1860 | 3.03 |
| 1861–1865 | 3.08 |
| 1866–1871 | 3.01 |

Turn where we will, we find the same thing in France—decrease of population!

If the diminution of population were attended by the moral improvement and social amelioration of the people, it might be considered a gain. Such is not the case, however. Culpable luxury, the natural love of ease, extravagance generally, these are the causes why there are yearly fewer Frenchmen in the world. The evil has spread not only to the middle classes, but even to the peasantry. The peasant families of France do not want large families; their existence would entail the too minute division of the little land they own, after their decease, as it is divided up among their children.

The population of the country is recruited for the most part from the classes that live from hand to mouth. The wealth that ought to go to the rearing and educating of children is spent in dress, in wine, in feasting, at the theatre and the opera. The statistics relating to the population of France teach a few good lessons,—lessons which America would do well to ponder.

## THE INSULT TO SUMNER.

It was announced, we know not by whose authority, that one of the eulogies on Sumner was to be delivered by Gen. Butler. The custom of embalming the memories of dead Congressmen in laudatory speeches by those who have been their colleagues is as old as the Republic. It is a most praiseworthy idea, though the necessarily strict adherence to the maxim, "Nothing but good of the dead," sometimes involves great difficulty for the living. Congressional ingenuity has proved equal to the task, however, and has as yet produced no parallel to the funeral oration pronounced by the Arkansas gambler over the body of his friend: "Gentlemen, my partner never killed a man unless he thought he had a reason for it, and when he stacked the cards it was done in the prettiest way you ever see; I'll shoot the man that says he hasn't gone to heaven." There was no need, in the case of Senator Sumner, that Congress should go into Committee of the Whole on whitewashing. His faults were but foibles. When the career of an Oakes Ames is to be condoned, it is fitting that Butler should do the job. He is ingenious, and ingenuity is the quality needed. But when the life of Charles Sumner is to be reviewed, this knack of slurring over the truth is not needed. Now this is the sole distinctive qualification the "Essex County statesman" possesses. He can defend a bad cause better, perhaps, than any other Congressman. Many others can defend a good cause better. He is smart, but so are others. He became an Abolitionist when it paid to be one, but others were in the Abolition ranks long before that time. He comes from Massachusetts, but so do others, and the others number among them some of Mr. Sumner's most trusted friends, while Butler was his enemy. He fought in the War that resulted in the triumph of Sumner's beliefs, but so did others—with much greater success. The two men's principles were radically different. They represented utterly opposed schools of thought. The one aimed at statesmanship, the other at demagogy. Butler's eulogy on Sumner would be a mockery. Fortunately the dead man's memory was spared this insult.

## THROCKMORTON'S GHOST.

The trial of Miss Eliza Godwin, who was recently brought before the courts in Louisville upon a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, and discharged, developed a train of circumstances which not only outdo the creations of the novelist and romancer, but can only find their parallel in the gloomy and grim Nemesis of Grecian mythology. Miss Eliza Godwin is a member of a respectable family, a well-educated and cultivated lady, who, when a mere school-girl, twenty-four years ago, made the acquaintance of Maj. John Throckmorton, an accomplished and fascinating man of the world, then twenty years her senior. His influence upon her amounted to an infatuation which she could not control. She was confiding and inexperienced, like most school-girls of idealistic tendencies, and she very soon engaged herself in marriage to him. When he had secured this advantage, he ruined and then abandoned her, but the shadow of the darkness into which she fell enveloped him also, and it has never left him or her, and never will, although he is growing gray with years and passing the years of passion, and she is a faded, weary woman, out of whose life hope has disappeared, and for whom remains only the passive obedience to fate. When she found herself abandoned she did not throw herself into the slums. She did not break under the calamity which wrecks so many lives. She did not hurry herself out of the world. The disaster revealed her to herself, and all the aimless and restless elements of her life crystalized into one settled purpose, which, for over twenty years, has absorbed every other purpose, hope, thought, and energy of her being. She calmly and firmly came to her resolve after long meditation. She could not marry any other man, for that would be an irreparable injury. She had no desire to injure her betrayer, as she stated during the trial. "She left his health and his life in the hands of God." She did not stop to weigh any effect her purpose might have upon her relatives or society at large. In the scope of her purpose there were but two beings in the world—her betrayer and herself. For two long years she sought by every means in her power to win him back to her; but when she found this was fruitless, when she found that he had forever abandoned her, and that no influence of hers could ever reach him, then she determined that, as he had wrecked her life, she would wreck his; that as he, under promise of marriage, had clouded her whole life with unhappiness, he should help her bear it, by suffering in kind, and that the memory of the ruin he had made should ever be fresh and constant. She has thus far fulfilled her purpose. For twenty years she has been his waking and sleeping thought, and no effort of his has been powerful enough, no strategy cunning enough, to shake off the silent, relentless spectre which has followed him with reproachful eye and iron purpose, as calm, and rigid, and silent as though she were the very embodiment of Fate. Wherever he went in the City of Louisville, she was a few paces behind him. Did he go to call upon a friend, he knew she would be upon the opposite side of the street when he came out. He went to New Orleans, and when he arrived there she was there also. He went to New York, but in the thousands of strange faces which passed him in the busy streets, there was one familiar face always near him. His own shadow did not follow him more surely or persistently than she followed him. It was all the same in summer or winter, in spring or fall, in storm or shine, by day or by night. Thus the years went on. She never molested him. She never personally interfered with his business or his enjoyments. She never spoke to him unless he spoke to her, and then the burden of her communication was only that it was her fate to follow him through life, and his fate to be followed. In all these years Maj. Throckmorton has grown gray in the shadow, and Throckmorton's ghost has grown faded and pale and weary with her restless wandering. At last he could endure her calmness, her silence, and her constant presence no longer, and he brought her before the courts upon the writ to which we have alluded and sought to establish the fact that she was insane, her insanity taking the form of a monomania. But this was her opportunity as well as his. It was the opportunity she had long wished, and for the first time she had the chance to tell her story before a public tribunal. There were doctors and experts in attendance, who narrowly watched her as she narrated this twenty years' story, but they found no traces of insanity in it. There was but one expert who deemed her a monomaniac, and he has been connected with an insane asylum for thirty years, and acknowledged that he expected a liberal fee for his opinion. He had concluded, on general principles, that Miss Godwin was insane because she was different from other women, and other women similarly situated would have grieved until they died, or recklessly gone to the bad,—a ruling which would consign a great many very sane people, who happen to be inflexible in purpose, to the insane asylum. The jury did not accept the opinion of the expert, but acquitted her and left her free to do as she pleased. During the trial she did not follow Throckmorton, and there will be some curiosity as to her future course. This episode may divest her from her purpose, since she has had the opportunity to tell her story in the most public manner and to vindicate her course. Whether she abandons or continues to follow him, matters little now. In all these twenty years her victim has had opportunity to make amends for the great wrong which he inflicted upon *his* victim, and there are very few people who will not look upon it as an instance of poetical retribution in a case in which the law affords no adequate remedy and social forms are more liable to favor the stronger than the weaker party. The Nemesian idea is completely exemplified. He ruined her life. She ruined his. He destroyed her happiness. She destroyed his. The two are even.

Science has taken an unexpected turn,—broken out in a new place, as it were. Just as the whole country was looking up from a perusal of Dr. Brown-Sequard's lectures on the nerves, wondering what condition of happiness or misery they could think themselves into, out comes Prof. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, with a new machine. Philadelphia has a tremendous job on hand, and we naturally look for something great as a consequence of any effort on her part. Even under these circumstances, the world was hardly prepared for the great scientific discovery of Prof. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia. It is nothing less than an automaton which can play the exhilarating game of tit-tat-too. Here is a practical result of scientific investigation which must silence the most inveterate champion of blind faith. It is perfectly harmless in its movements, and infringes on no denominational domain. No nursery in the country should be without one; no primary-school but should be furnished with a specimen as early as possible. Juvenile calisthenics should be reformed, and tit-tat-too immediately relegated to a machine which will make no mistakes, and can play all day long without getting tired, or wasting time. Compared with Philadelphia's latest efforts, Boston and Brown-Sequard sink into oblivion. Science has taken mighty strides since Huxley lectured on protoplasm, and even Prof. Gibbs' paper on metamerism in inorganic chemistry, read before the Academy of Sciences at its present session in Washington, pales into insignificance before this great modern discovery of Prof. Rogers, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Alvord, a member of the New York Assembly, has introduced a bill in that body which is simply appalling. It provides that every person criticised in a newspaper may demand a column of space for a reply. As this applies to every department of criticism, literary, dramatic, musical, political, etc., one can faintly imagine the crowds of the criticised flocking to the newspaper offices, and the hundreds of columns of indignant responses which must appear daily in order to satisfy the demands of the bill and the grievances of the criticised. There is nothing out of the way in the general idea of the bill. It might subserve a very useful purpose to give the criticised an opportunity to reply to criticism, if the criticised could confine themselves to a reasonable space; but, inasmuch as every issue of a metropolitan daily contains criticisms upon an average of fifty people, and, as every one of these fifty people, if they had a column each at their disposal, would reply to that extent, the results would be distressing to the general reader, and end in the suppression of criticism entirely, as a means of self-defense, inasmuch as there never yet was a person criticised who did not believe himself right and the critic wrong.

Dull, indeed, would New York be but for that bright particular, if temporarily clouded, star, William M. Tweed. He supplies a perpetual current of news for the New York press. It was once fondly hoped that his suit of many stripes would be the last in which he would be involved. While he smokes his regalias in the princely luxury of the Warden's room, his son and counsel are before the Supreme Court. John Graham leads the forlorn hope in an application for a mandamus against Judge Noah Davis to compel him to settle, sign, and seal the monster bill of exceptions prepared by them. The grounds of the application are purely technical, and relate to the challenge of jurors. The public interest in the fallen Tweed was manifested by the size of the crowd assembled in the court-room. The papers were submitted to the Court after long and dreary speeches by the five lawyers who fight the battles of the fallen "Boss," and a decision will shortly be rendered.

One of the leading fashion periodicals informs us that a Swiss muslin "first communion" dress consists of a skirt and blouse. The skirt is trimmed with gathered ruffles furnished with narrow tucks on the under edge. The belt and sash are of white gros-grain ribbon furnished with fringe knotted in, and with white pearl buckles. The cap is of silk tulle. The same purse-provoking authority adds that a black silk confirmation robe consists of "a skirt, over-skirt, blouse-waist, and mantelet. On the under edge of the skirt is set a gathered flounce of the material twenty-two inches and a half wide. The seam made by setting on this flounce is covered with a puff five inches and a quarter wide, gathered so that a heading an inch and three-quarters wide is formed at the top. Upon the flounce is sewed a silk puff seven and three-quarter inches wide, and gathered an inch and a half and two and three-quarter inches from the upper edge. The puff is to be bordered on the under edge with a gathered ruffle three and three-quarter inches wide. The trimming for the over-skirt, waist, and mantelet consists of folds edged with satin, cording, ruffles of silk, and bows of satin." Having thus definitely established fashions for communion and confirmation, to which those of funerals may be added, there does not seem to be much left to render the happiness of lovely woman perfect unless it is the establishment of some graceful fashion for a wrapper for the Resurrection morning. This done, the sum of female happiness ought to be complete.

Colorado has a sensation. He is an Englishman, brother to a Baronet, and charged with the crime of murder. Already he has caused a vast amount of correspondence between the English and American Governments, and may yet give more. His name is Theodore Pryce, and his victim was another Englishman of good family, named Neave. Pryce is described as a wild and dissipated young man, and has left a criminal record in other countries sufficient to consign a mere plebeian to imprisonment for life. It seems that his friends and relations in England, judging perhaps from the immunity he has hitherto enjoyed from punishment, fear that he will not have a fair trial. They have therefore dispatched a noted London barrister to Colorado to conduct the defense, and the red-tape of two Governments has been unwound until Col. Alleman, United States District Attorney for Colorado, has received instructions from the Government to see that Pryce is impartially treated. All this is done in behalf of a fellow who ought to be doing an honest day's work beneath the stripes, if not the stars, of an American penitentiary.

## THE VETO.

### Further Comments by the Press.

The Republican party gives Grant $50,000 a year, and he probably thought that to increase the circulation would only decrease the real value of his petty salary, which, of course, he couldn't endure.—*Watseka (Ill.) Times.*

—As the President has not allowed himself to be the agent of the contraction policy in the currency, thus greatly increasing the power of money, let his salary be placed back to its former amount.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Leader.*

—If the President has not driven a wedge into the heart of the Republican party which will split it in twain, we shall be disappointed.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Tribune.*

—We think the President has made a mistake, and a serious one.—*Kansas City Journal.*

—We approve neither of his arguments or his action.—*Atchison (Kan.) Champion.*

—There is no use trying to conceal it, we are pretty badly demoralized on this question. . . . We think Gen. Grant has made a fearful mistake.—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Commercial.*

—As a party measure it is one of the worst mistakes the President ever made.—*Rock County (Wis.) Recorder.*

—The line of argument used by the President is strong throughout.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Republican.*

—We believe that the members of Congress overestimate the anxiety of the people on financial questions. The people are satisfied with the present currency. . . . The veto of the President does not trouble the mass of the people anywhere, although it is a disappointment to many politicians.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.*

—The President's action will commend itself to all thinking minds as just and proper. . . . Had the bill been signed a vigorous agitation for its repeal would immediately have been begun.—*Nebraska City Press.*

—Had the President signed the Currency bill, the question would have been settled for a time. By the veto the question is remanded to the people. The ultimate of that will be that the currency will be expanded to a greater degree than has yet been proposed, and, what is more important, it will consist entirely of greenbacks. When the discussion is closed there will not be a National Bank in existence. The victory won by the contractionists on this occasion is precisely such a victory as the Confederates won at Bull Run, and the final results will be to them the same as to the Confederates.—*Milwaukee News.*

—Had this measure been approved, then we would have had the Mortons, and Logans, and Congress committed to the policy of carrying the Republican party past the Presidential election of 1876 on the flood of a constantly inflating currency. For "the party" couldn't have afforded to have had the crash come before the election. And so Mr. Morton's "extraordinary emergencies," demanding new issues of currency, would have occurred with each Congress. And the next three years would have been devoted to wild, reckless, and perilous speculation, and then would have come the deluge. Freedmen's Bureau bills, Reconstruction bills, and the like, were of trivial importance in comparison with the Currency bill. By vetoing it, Grant has prevented national discredit and ultimate repudiation and bankruptcy.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

—The President's veto has killed Morton, Logan, and Butler too dead to be skinned, and dangerously wounded two-thirds of all the Republican Senators and Representatives at one single shot. Not only so, but it has thrown dust in the eyes of some few Democrats, who were already blinded by inflation.—*Rockport (Ind.) Democrat.*

—There is no excuse for Democracy. If they were not devoid of common sense as they are of sterling principle, they would see that they cannot dislodge their opponents without standing shoulder to shoulder in the determination that the country shall have good money and not bad.—*Wilmington (Ill.) Advocate.*

—Why don't the inflation papers quote from the Philadelphia platform, by way of variety. They are drawing too heavily on the President's message pertaining to financial matters previous to the veto. The President is trying to keep covenant with the people who put their trust in that platform, and him in the Executive chair.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette.*

—What force of cohesion can remain in a party of which an organ as well informed and clear-minded as the Terre Haute *Express* can say, "Now the time has come for the Republican party to break with the President," when that "break" means a break with the bulk of the party in the East, and a very influential section of it everywhere?—*Indianapolis News.*

—The Republican party, as represented by Congress, can lose nothing in an issue of that description [inflation]. The interests and sympathies of the people are with it, and Eastern Presidential aspirants understand this. Speaker Blaine is already making most vigorous efforts to patch up a compromise and bridge over this financial trouble. What the West demands is, that her representatives yield not an inch in this contest.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The gentlemen in Congress who fancy that they are doing a popular thing by advocating inflation will find that they have made an egregious mistake when they return to their constituents.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

—All honor to the great soldier President. This victory is no less, in its moral effects, than his great triumphs in the tented field.—*Cherokee (Ia.) Times.*

—Not being so far along in finance as Senator Logan, who devoted two whole weeks to the study of the question, we fail to see just how the issue of any more irredeemable currency can benefit the holders of that already in circulation, or add one dollar to that already in the poor man's pocket. . . . We congratulate Mr. Grant on having done one thing in direct opposition to the views of his "bottle-holders."—*Rossville (Ill.) Observer.*

—It is certain the stock gamblers and gold gamblers, the salary grabbers and the land grabbers, all supported inflation, and desire the country to be overwhelmed with irredeemable paper. The whole question is now, as we believe, practically out of Congress and remitted to the people. It will be discussed and decided this fall in the Congressional elections, and we have no fear of the result.—*Illinois State Register.*

—The President's action fairly turns the tables around; since Boutwell came into the Treasury, it has been drifting toward demoralization and ruin on the currency question, and the President has stood by and permitted it; but now, having to confront a sharp issue on the subject, he unexpectedly takes his stand on the right side, and restores the country to the position and policy that were dominant under Jackson and McCulloch. The business of the country feels the change at the helm at once, and faith is renewed; good property is held firmer, and poor weakens; interest, which had grown high during the week before, falls, and the whole outlook for the future is more hopeful. The political effects of the veto are scarcely less important; the business men of New York and Boston were actively preparing to make open revolt against the Administration for its apparently hopeless weakness on this question, and the currency issue promised to become at once the solvent of parties and the foundation of new combinations; but now there is a change,—friends on the eve of desertion are brought back to the Administration, and the reconstruction of parties must begin in a different quarter, or await a new occasion.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

—The laboring classes are deeply concerned in this veto. The demagogues who pretend to counsel and lead them may talk differently, but believe them not. Brush them aside. Of what use is double pay to men who are compelled to pay in paper three prices? Healthy and not reckless trade is what inures to the benefit of the workingmen, and how can we have steady and constant employment when the volume of a depreciated currency is constantly shifting? Impossible. Again we most heartily praise the President for making a real effort to give the people the genuine dollar without the least abatement, and for throwing demoralization into the ranks of those quack law-makers to whom, during the summer recess, we commend the study of Hamilton, Gallatin, and Webster on finance.—*New York Witness.*

—Fifty years from now, or even ten years from now—the veto of the Currency bill will loom up in far grander proportions than it does now, for then the sophistries of the Mortons, Logans, Ferrys, Butlers, and other "blind leaders of the blind," will be seen to have been ridiculously absurd. . . . The truth will prevail. It will not take many months of fierce discussions in Congress and in the press to enlighten every day-laborer and every man who works for a salary, that it is for his interest to have the paper dollar of the country worth 100 cents in gold, and that his worst enemy is the "statesman" who would confiscate part of his wages, in order to stimulate speculation and sow the wind for a harvest of whirlwinds. It will not take long to convince the Western farmers that a dishonored paper currency is an unmitigated disaster to them. It will not be difficult to convince the intelligent masses that lying is unworthy of a great nation, and disastrous in the end. It will not be hard to array against the sophistries of repudiation the consciences of a people who finally welcomed the most horrible of wars rather than become accomplices in a great wrong.—*New York Mail.*

—President Grant has done a noble act in a noble way. It is pleasant to feel again a thrill of glad emotion at any of his acts. It is encouraging to see that he gives no evasive or trimming reasons for this one, but puts it squarely on the broad and firm ground that the theory of inflating the currency is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, Congressional resolutions, and party pledges, as well as of his own personal views and promises. . . . This being so, it is his next duty to enforce the declaration on every branch of his administration. Twenty-four hours ought not now to elapse without his inviting to his Cabinet a new Secretary of the Treasury whose very name shall inspire the country with confidence. There is one man in the United States who is pre-eminently fitted for the office by every test of honesty and capacity; a man to whom, next to the President himself, we owe our escape from this shame and dishonor which Congress would have inflicted on us. If President Grant would to-day call Gov. John A. Dix to the place of Mr. William A. Richardson, we are mistaken in our estimate of Gov. Dix's sense of public duty if he would not obey the call. The President then having done his duty, what would remain as the duty of Congress? Clearly, first to pass an act to relieve the Executive Department from any penalty for having during the last twenty months assumed and exercised the power to issue and retire at will $44,000,000 of legal-tender notes; and, in the same connection, to make well-guarded provisions for any requisite exchange of the fractional currency for United States notes, according to its tenor. The next important step of Congress should be immediately to declare that the maximum limit of the legal-tender circulation is $356,000,000, as a majority of the Finance Committee of the Senate have reported. Provision should be made for funding into short bonds the amount now outstanding in excess of $356,000,000; and let it be settled once for all that there is no power in any branch of the Government to enlarge that amount. The prostrate trade and industries of the country would then revive, for then there would be a sure foundation on which business calculations could rest, which there has not been since the "legal-tender reserve" claim was first put forward. Ever since that time—twenty months ago—the Government has given us nothing but a quagmire to build business structures on. If the revenues of the Treasury are not sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government until business revives, let the nation do what an individual in good credit would do—go into the market and make a short loan. Finally, Congress should fix a day for the resumption of specie payments, so far in the future that the debtor and creditor interests can respectively adapt themselves to it.—*New York Evening Post.*

## THE CONTEMPLATED CONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

MUSCATINE, Ia., April 23, 1874.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: There was a meeting held last night at the Mayor's office, to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing our delegation in Congress to use their influence in promoting the building of the contemplated Continental Railroad, as the best and most available means of relieving the agricultural interests from the oppression of the present railroad monopoly. The meeting was presided over by ex-Mayor Amento, and there a good deal of interest manifested on the subject. As Muscatine is the river-terminus of the Muscatine Western Railroad line, and as that road possesses so many evident advantages, both in easy grades and directness of course, by means of which the distance across the State can be materially lessened, and part of the road being already built, and the right of way secured, it must be apparent to the most casual observer that it is the most available route for such a project. Consequently, the citizens of this place are deeply interested in it, and the farmers throughout the State are equally interested. But, in our eagerness after so evident an advantage, we should not lose sight of principle. Several of the speeches were very much opposed to Congress granting subsidies in general; yet, in this particular case, they could set those scruples aside. And here, let me observe, is a good opportunity for establishing a new theory in respect to railroad-charters. A railroad built on the plan of the Continental should be thrown open for general use, on the same principle as the turnpike-road. No one company should monopolize the running of it, but any company or individual should have the use of it, by paying a fair toll, and submitting to the necessary rules and regulations of the company owning the road. Is there no means of ascertaining the actual cost of running a freight-train per mile, in this country? I saw a statement on the subject with regard to English railroads, where it was put down as low as 62½ cents. To understand the true cost of freightage, it is absolutely necessary to have the running expenses reported. I don't think there is a topic of information that would be more acceptable to your readers than some general facts in respect to this point; and, as you are so well situated to obtain all such facts and disseminate them broadcast over the land, you would confer an immense of good to your readers by so doing.

SAMUEL LINNETT.

—The Rock County Circuit Court, for the spring term, Judge H. S. Conger presiding, commenced in Janesville, Wis., yesterday.

# ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

## Celebration of the Fifty-fifth Anniversary.

## Large Gatherings of the Lodges in Several Western Cities.

### In Michigan City.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., April 27.—The Odd Fellows celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their organization in the United States with much ceremony here to-day. A large crowd had assembled early this morning, and for hours afterward people were seen pouring in from all directions. On all the three railroads running into this city—the Indianapolis, Pennsylvania & Chicago, the Louisville & New Albany, and the Michigan Central—half-fare tickets were issued, of which arrangement many hundreds of people took advantage, and the Reception Committee were busy all the forenoon disposing of their brethren from the different cities in safe and comfortable quarters.

THE DECORATIONS.

At the head of Franklin street stood a large arch with three links, bearing the inscription, "Welcome, Brothers." Further down was a similar arch, with a large

ALL-SEEING EYE

in the centre, bearing the inscription: "To Bury the Dead, to Educate the Orphans, Are the Commands of Our Laws."

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, all the Lodges formed into a line of march in the square, led by Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band, of Chicago. The procession moved through the city, and finally stopped at the German Lutheran Church.

THE LODGES REPRESENTED.

The procession was composed of the delegates representing the following lodges in the order in which they marched to the church: First—The Marshal and deputies; second, Vaas & Hoffman's Chicago Exposition Band; third, the Speaker and Chaplain in a carriage; fourth, committees in carriages; fifth, Adullam Lodge No. 2, 29 members, Michigan City; Michigan Citp Lodge No. 2, 65; Berrien County Lodge No. 6, Niles, Mich; Lafayette Lodge, 15, Lafayette, Ind.; Paw Paw Lodge, 18, Paw Paw, Mich.; South Bend Cornet Band; South Bend Lodge, 29, South Bend, Ind; Robert Blum Lodge, 278, South Bend, Ind.; Laporte Cornet Band; Laporte Lodge, 36, Laporte, Ind.; Teutonic Lodge, 210, Laporte, Ind.; Logansport, Ind., Lodge, 40; Rochester Lodge, 47, Rochester, Ind.; Tippecanoe Lodge, 55, Lafayette, Ind.; Chequenk Lodge, 56, Valparaiso, Ind.; Pulaski Lodge, 60, Elkhart, Ind.; Kosciusko Lodge, 62, Warsaw, Ind.; Buchanan Lodge, 75, Buchanan, Mich.; New Buffalo Lodge, 84, New Buffalo, Mich.; Hadley Lodge, 13, Breedsville, Mich.; Burnett Lodge, 19, St. Joseph. Mich.; Benton Harbor Lodge, 132, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Kokomo Lodge, 133, Kokomo, Ind.; Westville Lodge, 130, Westville, Ind.; Harmonia Lodge, 144, New Buffalo, Mich.; Chequenick Lodge, 161, Chesterton, Ind.; Peru Cornet Band; Maxinkuckee Lodge, 323, Peru, Ind.; Bourbon Lodge, 203, Bourbon, Ind.; Dayton Lodge, 214, Dayton, Mich.; Excelsior Lodge, 267, Ligonier, Mich.; Monitor Lodge, 286, Mishawaka, Ind.; Wanatah Lodge, 409, Wanatah, Ind.; Crown Point Lodge, Crown Point, Ind.; Encampment of Lake Michigan Lodge, 124, Michigan City, Ind.; Saugatuck Lodge, 60; Niles Lodge, 90, Niles, Mich.; St. Joseph's Lodge, 90, St. Joseph, Mich.; Union Lodge, 23, Laporte, Ind.; Peru Lodge, 50, Peru, Ind.; Kokomo Lodge, 70, Kokomo, Ind.; Powwow Lodge, 23, Niles, Mich.; and about 100 ladies of the degree of Rebekah.

After entering the Lutheran Church, the impressive exercises of the order were carried out.

Mr. Ford's introductory remarks were well-timed and gracefully delivered, extending a brotherly greeting and a hearty welcome to all. He humorously alluded to the fact that public opinion had kept all but the boldest from joining the Order in times gone by, but that now the Order stood high, not only on its own merits, but because the noblest and best men of the land are found among its members.

The oration by Past Grand Representative Thomas Underwood, of Lafayette, was a success. The orator is, no doubt, a warm friend of Colfax, whom he has, to some extent, advertised on his business cards for President in 1876, together with a few remarks on Schuyler.

To-night large balls will be held at Union Hall, and at the Louisville depot, which has been temporarily arranged for the occasion. This will close the ceremonies and festivities of the anniversary meeting.

### At Dixon, Ill.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DIXON Ill., April 27.—The grand celebration, to commemorate the fifty-fifth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the United States, came off in this city to-day. Although the day was dark and gloomy, with rain and sleet from 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the fraternity kept up good spirits. The first delegation arrived at 10 o'clock from the North, headed by the Forest City brass band. There were nine coaches. The train from the West arrived at 11 o'clock, headed by the Sterling brass band. The train from the East arrived at 12 o'clock, headed by the DeKalb brass band, and from the South at 1 o'clock, headed by the Amboy brass band. They were

RECEIVED BY COMMITTEES

of the Dixon lodge, and assigned their respective places. At 2 o'clock the grand procession was formed under the direction of Maj.-Gen. John D. Crabtree. There were thirty-seven lodges in line, numbering 890 members, with five bands of music. The Dixon Light Guard having the precedure, under the direction of Prof. David S. McCosh. After marching through the principal streets, the procession crossed over our magnificent bridge, spanning Rock River, and returned to the Nachusa House square, where arrangements had been made to seat the multitude to listen to the oration. The sleet continued to pour down. After singing an ode, and prayer by the Chaplain, Col. H. T. Noble introduced the orator of the day,

THE HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the orator occupied only twenty minutes. He commenced by stating that he had been a member of the Order twenty-five years; that a great deal had been said about the history of the Order. Some trace it back to the Roman Empire, some to the days of the crusades, but American Odd-Fellowship was started fifty-five years ago yesterday on the banks of the Chesapeake, by five poor, humble men, but rich in heart. Father Wylie, of Baltimore, was the organizer and founder, and it comes to us, not like more memorable or ancient institutions, but comes fresh and full grown, and emphatically a society of friends and brothers. We are living in the most eventful era the world ever knew. The pen of the writer will record that it was the era when Odd Fellowship started, was the most philanthropic ever known. Our whole ritual can be condensed and summed up Friendship, Love, and Truth. Let us enter this lodge, which is based on the great principle of the universal fatherhood of the gods and the universal brotherhood of man. The first question asked in a lodge is, "Does any one know of a sick brother in distress?" Of all the half million of men who have belonged to our Order not one ever went back home but was a better man. We start in the race of life equal, and our hearts are open to all the needs of the children of men.

After the address the crowd adjourned to the Court-House to listen to addresses by Past Grand Master Evans and others.

### At Danville.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DANVILLE, Ill., April 27.—The fifty-fifth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the United States was celebrated at this place to-day, with our own and a number of lodges from surrounding towns in attendance. A very able address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Jewell in behalf of the Order, in the afternoon, and this evening a dance and social good time at Lincoln Hall is in order. The grand parade, which was to take place at 2 o'clock, was not indulged in, owing to the rain.

### At Des Moines, Ia.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DES MOINES, Ia., April 27.—The Odd-Fellows here celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Order to-day with a grand procession and appropriate ceremonies.

# THE LUMBER TRADE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 27.—The Tittabawassee Boom Company last Saturday rafted out 19,430 pieces, the largest number ever rafted out in any one day since the organization of the Company. About 1,000,000 feet of lumber changed hands to-day, and dealers feel confident of a pick-up in the trade.

# BASE BALL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The match between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Reds, of this city, resulted in a score of 4 to 1, in two innings, in favor of the Chicago Club. The game was suddenly stopped by a heavy shower coming up. The Chicago boys are all well, and are improving in their general play. The members of the Missouri Gymnasium, of this city, have kindly tendered them the use of their hall for practice during their stay here, and they are improving the opportunity thus offered to harden their hands and get up their muscle. They play the Turners to-morrow.

# TEMPERANCE.

## The Whisky Traffic Banished from Dwight, Ill.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DWIGHT, Ill., April 27.—It has been rather a melancholy week with the saloon-keepers. They have accepted the temperance situation with the same Christian submission and language as Logan did when he was informed that Mr. Grant had vetoed his bill. On Saturday all our saloons were closed up. Whisky-barrels were being reshipped; beer-barrels were no longer to be seen, and molasses and water had taken the place of fermented drinks. The weather has been changed, and we are no longer obliged to wade through the mud, for the water has been drying up, and the hearts of all those who are obliged to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows are rejoiced with the change which the temperance reformation has brought about. The new temperance Board has been organized, and O. W. Pollard chosen President. The citizens promise to raise a fund to sustain the Town Trustees in their efforts to enforce the law, and to prosecute those who violate it.

A large temperance meeting was held last night in the Methodist Church, and addressed by the resident clergymen. Father Hanley, also, in his service on Sunday morning, after an eloquent discourse upon the glories and beauties of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, spoke of the great moral resurrection which had taken place in the town. He congratulated his people upon the great change, and hoped that the whisky-devil which St. Peter evidently pointed to when he told us to be sober and watch lest the roaring lion might devour us, should never dare to return. He also stated that if this devil, now sent in the direction of the Mississippi, seeking dry places, should ever return with seven worse than himself, and take possession of any of the citizens of this place, using him as an instrument for the sale of intoxicating liquor, that he hoped that the citizens would take up arms, place the said instrument on a pole, and drum him outside the pale of morality. He predicted that the good seed now sown would bear fruit abundantly, and that the entire mass of our citizens would be so horrified at the tolerance of past iniquities that they would as one man repel all attempts to resume the liquor traffic under any form or pretense. He drew a very powerful contrast between the Catholic saloon-keeper and the infidel saloon-keeper, the former believing in a God and a future state, rewards, and punishments, while the latter denies the existence of God, and taking as his maxim, "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die." Hence, every time the Catholic saloon-keeper filled the glass of his neighbor, he was appealed to by his conscience, his faith, and his Redeemer, not to be the cause of another man's sins.

## An Exciting Episode in Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., April 27.—Crusade matters have been very quiet here for some time, until this morning, and now the old-time excitement is up again. Charles Wagner, the proprietor of an eating-house and drinking-house, on High street, advertised a grand opening to-day, proposing to sell several liquors bearing the name of "Crusade Water" and the name of one or two prominent ladies connected with the crusade. Upon seeing this advertisement, seventy ladies marched to his place to-day, and a small squad, headed by Mrs. Dissellem, the President of the Ladies' League, stepped into the store and said that they had accepted his invitation to a free lunch, and would like a little "Crusade Water." Wagner refused to sell or give them any. They then attempted to pass into the dining-room, when Wagner ordered the party from his premises. The party refused to leave, saying that he had invited the public, and they, as a part of the public, had come to get their part of the good things. Wagner then seized several ladies and pushed them out of doors. He then grabbed Mrs. Dissellem by the arm, and pushed her toward the door, and some of the ladies say that he struck her, but several men who were present say that he only pushed her. Wagner's wife then seized Mrs. Dissellem by the throat, while Wagner commenced his work on the other ladies from the outside. He then rushed in, and for a time a war of words and some little scuffling took place. A posse of police had arrived by this time, and the trouble was over for the time. A large crowd congregated in the street and blockaded the sidewalk. The police cleared the walk, and commanded the ladies to keep moving. They obeyed this order by walking in procession up and down in front of Wagner's place. The crowd of men would have dispersed at the suggestion of the police, but Wagner begged them to stay, saying that he would bail out of jail any man who was arrested for obstructing the sidewalk. Wagner's men have been washing the pavement for a long time, but the crowd and the crusaders are still on duty, but no further trouble is anticipated.

The crowd in front of Wagoner's restaurant this afternoon about 4 o'clock became so large that Capt. Keeler persuaded the ladies to leave the street. They then repaired to a yard connected with the High Street Methodist Church, and held a prayer-meeting during the balance of the afternoon. A warrant was sworn out against Wagoner for his assault on Mrs. Descelew, and the case will be heard to-morrow.

COLUMBUS, O., April 27.—At a meeting of the Police Commissioners to-night, a lengthy discussion was had as to what should be done relative to the crusaders. A resolution requesting Mayor Bull to issue a proclamation forbidding the collection of people on the sidewalks was voted down, and a motion adopted requesting the Chairman of the Board to call on the Executive Committee of the crusaders and request them to desist from further street-work, and inform them that in the event of their refusal a proclamation enforcing the sidewalk ordinance will be issued.

## The Saloon-Keepers in Des Moines, Ia., Defy the District Court.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DESMOINES, Ia., April 27.—The saloons closed by order of the District Court were forced open by the proprietors this morning, and are now in full blast. The Sheriff visited each saloon and demanded the keys, which were refused. A thorough search failed to reveal any goods of a contraband nature, and the Sheriff says he can do nothing more.

Great interest is manifest to know what action Judge Maxwell will take in the premises. The saloon-keepers will contest the cases to the bitter end.

## The Ohio Constitution.

CINCINNATI, O., April 27.—The Constitutional Convention to-day, after several days' debate, engrossed the proposition to submit to a separate vote of the people for adoption in the new Constitution the clause: "License to traffic in intoxicating liquors may be granted, but the section shall not be so construed as to prevent the Legislature from making laws to restrain and regulate sales, and compensate for injuries arisen therefrom." The alternative clause is, "No license," and its success before the people would carry a prohibition of the traffic and leave the Legislature free to make laws to restrain the sale and require compensation for injuries resulting from the sale.

# ARKANSAS.

## A Brooks Partisan Details a Few of Baxter's Tyrannical Measures—Baxter to the President.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock special says the latest advices from Pine Bluff are that Col. White still holds the Court-House. He has seized the telegraph office, and, under the law which he has declared in that county, will conscript the people. Maj.-Gen. Barton, Baxter's Commander of the Eastern District, has arrived there, and commenced arresting prominent citizens. The dispatch also says it is expected that martial-law will be declared in Pope, Johnson, Hempsted, and other counties under Baxter's sanction, and that it is believed to be a deep-laid scheme to obtain money. As the Sheriffs of these counties have just completed their collections of taxes, the money is still in their hands preparatory to making accounts with the State Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Gov. Baxter, of Arkansas, has telegraphed to President Grant as follows:

"It is not true that I have declared martial law outside of Pulaski County. Nothing has been done, on my part, to prevent a peaceable settlement by the Legislature. I only want to protect myself until that is done."

LATER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 27.—There is no material change between the two belligerent Governors, or the United States forces. Baxter's men to-day removed an old siege piece from the lower end of the town, where it was used by the Confederate forces, during the war, and stationed it at the corner of Markham and Scott streets. It is a sixty-four pounder, and has been cleaned but ready for action. Baxter's forces were increased by the arrival of one more company from Hempstead County to-day. A portion of Brooks' forces now occupy the Benjamin Block, opposite the State-House, and were drilling to-day. Both sides are expecting reinforcements to-night. The people generally seem to be satisfied that the Legislature should settle the pending difficulty, though the Brooks side say the Legislature will not meet in obedience to Gov. Baxter's call.

Col. O'Sullivan, of the Brooks side, who was wounded in the skirmish on Tuesday last, is getting along first-rate, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

Both sides have sent delegations to Washington to present their view of the question.

# WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

## Meetings in Favor of Woman Suffrage in Grand Rapids and Grand Haven, Mich.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 27.—The people of Michigan are arousing to the fact that

THE QUESTION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

is to be voted upon separately in submitting the new Constitution to the voters at the general election next November. Societies to urge the adoption of woman suffrage are forming in numerous cities and large towns. Pursuant to a call published a few days since, signed by more than one hundred men and women of this city, a crowded meeting was held in Luce's Hall, this evening, for the purpose of organizing a local Woman Suffrage Society. That object was accomplished, and great interest was evidently felt in the matter.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

were chosen as follows: President, S. L. Withey, United States Judge, Western District, of Michigan; Vice-Presidents, P. R. L. Pierce, present Mayor; Julius Houseman, Mayor elect; C. C. Comstock, ex-Mayor; also the Rev. James Ballard, D. Darwin Hughes, James Miller, William Thum; Secretary, the Rev. Richmond Fisk; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. L. Fuller; Treasurer, Harvey J. Hollister; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Senator M. S. Crosby.

Judge Withey addressed the audience in favor of woman suffrage, and speeches to the same effect were made by the Rev. Mr. Fisk, the Rev. Mr. Ballard, and James Miller, Esq.

THE OPPOSITION HEARD.

A speech in opposition was made by W. W. Taylo.

S. D. Clay did not believe a majority of women desired the suffrage, and proposed that the ladies present should signify if they did by rising.

NOT A FAIR TEST.

Alpha Child said that that was not one of the objects of the meeting specified in the call. The ladies had not supposed they would be called upon to express, by vote, their approval of the measure to-night. He intimated that possibly a large number of women present might have been brought in to produce an unfavorable appearance by not voting, but it was not much matter either way. The question was not, Shall those women vote who don't want to vote? but, Shall those who do want to vote have the privilege, the same as it is with men? It was, therefore, considered unfair to take a vote of the ladies at this time.

THE PROSPECT ENCOURAGING.

The hall was entirely filled with one of the most intelligent audiences ever assembled in Grand Rapids. A large proportion of the most influential members of society of both sexes were present, the enthusiasm manifested exceeding all expectations. The Chairman was authorized to appoint ten delegates to attend the State Woman Suffrage Convention, to be held at Lansing, May 6, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

A LIVE ISSUE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

A meeting for the same purpose is called in Grand Haven, to meet next Saturday. The prospect is, that we shall have a hot woman-suffrage campaign throughout the State.

# HAZING AT ANN ARBOR.

## Six Students Suspended for Hazing—Their Classmates Sustain Them—The Faculty in a Quandary.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 27.—The Faculty of the University are having their customary annual row with the students. Six of them—three Sophomores and three Freshmen—were suspended last Saturday for hazing, and to-day the two classes have been greatly excited. Their demonstrations commenced in chapel, and this evening they formed in a line, headed by an omnibus carrying the victims, and marched through the streets shouting and singing. They stopped in front of the houses of various members of the Faculty, including President Angell, and gave three groans.

A petition has been signed by 110 students asking that their classmates be restored, or that they be suspended also.

Saturday's vote of suspension is reported upon authority to have passed by a majority of 2, and the belief that the Faculty are divided on the matter is confirmed by the strenuous efforts of the members to make it known that they are a unit.

Public sentiment here is strongly in favor of the students, and the general opinion is that the Faculty has made another disciplinary blunder, although it is feared that the classes may commit such excesses as will insure their general suspension. They are to have a union supper to-morrow night.

President Angell is in Chicago, and it is probable that he is not aware of the excited state of affairs.

# NEW YORK.

## Judge Davis' Connection with the Whisky-Fraud Cases.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 27.—In the Associated Press report of the examination into the alleged whisky-fraud case of Simon Herman, of this city, which occurred on Saturday, in connection with the Sanborn investigation, Mr. Herman was made in his testimony to denounce the action of Judge Davis, then United States District-Attorney for this District in the case. Mr. Herman has written to Judge Davis correcting the Associated Press report of his testimony, and assuring the Judge that he believes his treatment of him was frank and just. Judge Davis has given to the *Tribune* for publication the letters which passed between himself and Mr. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, relative to the Herman case, in which his connection with it is fully detailed. The letters exonerate him from blame in the matter.

# DETROIT.

## Congratulations from the Board of Trade to President Grant.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., April 27.—The Board of Trade to-day, after a short address by the President, the Hon. Philo Parsons, adopted unanimously the following address to President Grant:

> Representing large commercial interests, and speaking the undoubted sense of our city and State, we send you the most hearty congratulations on your recent veto bill. That message, we believe, has saved the national credit, purified and toned up the public conscience, rebuked the unscrupulous schemes of political adventurers and demagogues, and nipped the bad financial projects which, if carried into effect, would have brought in an era of insecure speculation, followed by general bankruptcy and ruin. That message has spendidly justified the confidence of the nation in the great leader who lead the armies of the United States to victory and power.

# THE UNION PACIFIC.

## Motion for an Injunction to Prevent the Selling of Certain Securities.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 27.—Judge Donohue, sitting in the Supreme Court, granted, on the 23d, an order compelling the Union Pacific Railroad Company to appear to-day and show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining the Company from selling, exchanging, or negotiating in any way any securities executed under the indentures of Dec. 18, 1874, known as the sinking fund mortgage. The order was granted on complaint of Michael M. Sampson, an alleged bondholder of the Company. The case was called in court to-day, but deferred by mutual consent to Wednesday or Thursday.

# POLITICAL.

## Call for the Anti-Monopoly State Convention in Iowa.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DESMOINES, Ia., April 27.—J. M. Weart, Chairman of the State Central Committee, has issued a call for the Anti-Monopoly State Convention to be held in DesMoines June 24, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers. All persons whose views are in accord with the platform of the Anti-Monopoly Convention held here in February are invited to join in sending delegates, and delegate conventions in the several counties are suggested. The ratio for representation will be one delegate from each county, and, in addition, one delegate for every 250 votes or fraction thereof over 100 cast for the Hon. J. G. Vale for Governor.

# FIRES.

### Alexander Station, Ill.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 27.—The fine suburban residence of John T. Alexander, the cattle king, about 12 miles east of Alexander station, was totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning, together with the old boarding-house, wood, and smoke-houses. The fire is supposed to have originated in a flue in the kitchen. The elder Alexander was in New York, but under the direction of the sons, the men fought the fire as well as they could, but to no avail. Most of the furniture was saved, and also a large quantity of meat in the smoke-house. The office and school-house, within fifty feet of the house, were saved. Total loss about $15,000. Insured for $11,000, in the Home of New York.

### At Leroy, Mich.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LEROY, Mich., April 27.—On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the Leroy House, which was entirely destroyed. The fire then spread to the store of J. E. Bevins, and after that to a dwelling-house and other stores until the whole block was totally consumed, which will be sadly missed in our village. No insurance. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

### At Hepworth, Ill.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HEPWORTH, Ill., April 27.—The dwelling of Richmond Holly, colored, in the north part of the town, burned with the contents to-day. Loss, $600; fully insured.

### At Green Springs, O.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TOLEDO, O., April 27.—The Water-Cure at Green Springs caught fire to-day from a defective flue. The flames were extinguished with some difficulty by the bucket-brigade. Loss, about $2,000; fully insured.

### At Eaton, O.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

EATON, O., April 27.—Passeman & Saurbridge's bakery was partially destroyed by fire, Sunday morning, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss, $500.

### At St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 27.—A fire, this morning, on the north side of King's Square, gutted two hotels and several stores. The insurance is light. Several boarders had narrow escapes.

# OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, April 27.—The steamship Silesia, which grounded in the Elbe, has arrived at Hamburg.

MOVILLE, April 27.—Steamship Assyria, from New York, has arrived.

# RELIGIOUS.

## Joined the Reformed Episcopalians.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Rev. W. T. Sabine, the Rector of the Church of the Atonement, announced yesterday that he intended to resign from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and then gave in a sermon his grounds for this this action, and for his preference for the ReformedEpiscopal Church, which was recently founded by Bishop Cummins.

# CASUALTIES.

## Accidentally Killed While Hunting.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 27.—A boy named Dunne, while out gunning near Cherry Valley yesterday afternoon, shot himself through the neck. The jugular vein was severed, and death ensued at once.

# THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—For the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather, rain, and snow, and fresh and brisk northeasterly winds, the latter, gradually shifting to north and northwest during the afternoon and evening, with clearing weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, April 27, 1874.

| Hour of observation. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Humidity. | Direction and force of wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:53 a. m. | 30.23 | 39 | 55 | E., fresh | Cloudy. |
| 11:18 a. m. | 30.19 | 41 | 57 | E., fresh | ........ |
| 2:00 p. m. | 30.13 | 40 | 56 | N. E., fresh | Cloudy. |
| 3:53 p. m. | 30.12 | 39 | 63 | N. E., fresh | Cloudy. |
| 9:00 p. m. | 30.07 | 35 | 100 | N. E., brisk | Light snow |
| 10:18 p. m. | 30.07 | 35 | 100 | N. E., brisk | Light snow |

Maximum thermometer, 42.
Minimum thermometer, 34.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 28—1 a. m.

| Station. | Bar. | Thr | Wind. | Rain | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breckinri'e | 30.26 | 42 | Calm | ..... | Cloudy. |
| Cairo | 29.85 | 68 | N. W., fresh | ..... | Cloudy. |
| Chicago | 30.07 | 35 | N. E., brisk | .25 | Lt. snow. |
| Cheyenne | 30.17 | 48 | Calm | ..... | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | 29.94 | 50 | N. E., fresh | .12 | Lt. rain. |
| Cleveland | 30.11 | 40 | N. E., fresh | ..... | Cloudy. |
| Detroit | 30.14 | 34 | N. E., fresh | ..... | Cloudy. |
| Duluth | 30.31 | 34 | N. E., fresh | ..... | Fair. |
| Denver | 30.25 | 51 | S. E., gentle | ..... | Clear. |
| Davenport | 30.13 | 33 | N. E., brisk | .28 | Lt. snow. |
| Escanaba | 30.29 | 28 | N., fresh | ..... | Fair. |
| Fort Garry | 30.30 | 37 | E., light | .03 | Fair. |
| Ft. Gibson | 29.98 | 61 | N., brisk | .01 | Cloudy. |
| Keokuk | 30.03 | 38 | N. E., brisk | .32 | Threatn'g. |
| Leavenw'th | 30.10 | 48 | N., brisk | .07 | Cloudy. |
| Milwaukee | 30.19 | 35 | N. E., fresh | ..... | Cloudy. |
| Marquette | 30.34 | 27 | N. W., gentle | ..... | Clear. |
| Omaha | 30.19 | 44 | N. E., fresh | .05 | Cloudy. |
| Pembina | 30.27 | 24 | Calm | ..... | Cloudy. |
| Toledo | 30.12 | 40 | E., brisk | ..... | Cloudy. |
| Yankton | 30.28 | 43 | N., gentle | ..... | Clear. |

# TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A whisky crusade was begun in Manchester, England, yesterday. Several signatures to the pledge were obtained.

—William Foster, living 3 miles west of Lansing, Mich., had thirty sheep killed by dogs last Sunday morning; loss, $200.

—A man giving his name as Frank Hagen committed suicide by cutting his throat last Saturday, near Eaton, O.

—A man named O'Brien, hailing from Chicago, who has worked in Aurora, Ill., for a few days, was taken yesterday with a violent fit of temporary insanity, and, becoming obstreperous, was removed from his residence to the jail for safe keeping. He will be sent to Elgin as early as possible.

## Bone-Scraping in the South Sea Islands.

A South Sea correspondent of the British *Medical Times* writes that a notion prevails there that headache, neuralgia, vertigo, and other cerebral affections proceed from a crack in the head, or pressure of the skull on the brain. The remedy is to lay open the scalp with a cross or T incision, then scrape the cranium carefully and gently with a piece of glass until a hole is made into the skull down to the dura mater, about the size of a crown piece. Sometimes this scraping operation will be even to the pia mater by an unskillful surgeon, or from the impatience of the friends, and death is the consequence. In the best of hands, about half of those who undergo the operation die from it, yet this barbarous custom, from superstition and fashion, has been so prevalent that very few of the male adults are without this hole in the cranium, or "have a shingle loose," to use an Australian phrase. It is said that sometimes an attempt is made to cover the membranes of the cranium so exposed by placing a piece of coccoanut-shell under the scalp. For this purpose they select a very hard and durable piece of shell, from which they scrape the softer parts and grind quite smooth, and put this as a plate between the scalp and skull. Formerly the trephine was simply a shark's tooth; now a piece of broken glass is found more suitable, or less objectionable (if we may even so qualify the act). The part of the cranium generally selected is that where the coronal and sagittal sutures unite, or a little above it, upon the supposition that there the fracture exists. This bone-scraping remedy is likewise employed in cases of rheumatism in old people. The cuticle is incised longitudinally, and the centre of the ulna or tibia laid bare, then the surface of the bone scraped with glass until a large portion of the external lamina is removed.

## A "Soffar" Forest.

Dr. Sweinfurth, who has written the last book about Africa, tells of a forest of acacia trees he passed through. These are called by the natives "soffar," a word signifying a flute. The name is given because the acacia trees are pierced with circular holes by a small insect, and the wind, as it plays upon the openings, produces flute-like sounds. In the winter, when the trees are stripped of their leaves, and boughs white as chalk stretch out like ghosts, the wind, sighing through insect-made flutes, fills the whole air with soft, melancholy tunes. One who has traversed these "soffar" forests on a breezy moonlight night can never forget the strange and weird effect produced upon the imagination.

# WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

tem which he denounced. It has been kindness of sympathy which in these later years he has displayed toward the improvident and suffering people of the Southern States that has unveiled to me the tender and generous heart which beat beneath the bosom of the zealot, and has forced me to yield him the tribute of my respect, I might even say of my admiration. Nor in the manifestation of this has there been anything which a proud and sensitive people, smarting under a sense of recent discomfiture and present suffering, might not frankly accept, or which would give them just cause to suspect its sincerity; for, though he raised his voice as soon as he believed the momentous issues of this great military conflict were decided, on behalf of amnesty to the vanquished, and though he stood forward ready to welcome back as brothers, and to re-establish in their rights as citizens those whose valor had so nearly riven asunder the Union which he loved, he always insisted that the most ample protection and largest safeguards should be thrown around the liberties of the newly-enfranchised African race. Though he knew very well that of his conquered fellow-citizens of the South by far the larger portion, even those who most heartily acquiesced in and desired the abolition of slavery, seriously questioned the expediency of investing in a single day, and without any preliminary tutelage, so vast a body of inexperienced and uninstructed men with the full rights of citizenship and suffrage, he would tolerate no half-way measures upon a point to him so vital. It was certainly a gracious act toward the South, though unhappily it jarred upon the sensibilities of the people at the other extreme of the Union, to propose to erase from the banners of the national army the mementoes of the bloody internal struggle which might be regarded as assailing the pride or the wounding sensibilities of the Southern people. That proposal will never be forgotten by that people so long as the name of Charles Sumner lives in the memory of man. But while it touched the heart and elicited profound gratitude, her people would not have asked of the North such an act of self-renunciation. Conscious that they themselves were animated by devotion to constitutional liberty, and that the brightest pages of history are replete with evidence of the depth and sincerity of that devotion, they can but cherish recollections of the battles fought and victories won in defense of their hopeless cause, and respecting, as all true and brave men must respect, the martial spirit with which men of worth vindicated the integrity of the Union and their devotion to the principles of human freedom, they do not ask, they do not wish, the North to strike the mementoes of heroism and victory from either the records, or monuments, or battle-flags. They would rather that both sections should gather up the glories won by each section, not envious but proud of each other, and regard them as a common heritage of American valor. Let us hope that future generations, when they remember the deeds of heroism and devotion done on both sides, will speak not of Northern prowess or Southern courage, but of the heroism, fortitude, and courage of Americans in a war of ideas, a war in which each section signalized its consecration to the principles, as each understood them, of American liberty, and of the Constitution received from their fathers. It was my misfortune, perhaps my fault, personally never to have known this eminent philanthropist and statesman. The impulse was often strong upon me to go to him and offer him my hand and my heart with it, and to express to him my thanks for his kind and considerate course toward the people with whom I am identified. If I did not yield to that impulse, it was because the thought occurred that other days were coming in which such a demonstration might be more opportune and less liable to misconstruction. Suddenly, and without premonition, a day has come at last to which for such a purpose there is no to-morrow. My regret is, therefore, intensified by the thought that I failed to speak to him out of the fullness of my heart while there was yet time. How often is it that death thus brings unavailingly back to our remembrance opportunites unimproved in which generous overtures prompted by the heart remain unoffered, frank avowals which rise to the lips remain unspoken, and injustice and wrong, with which conscience reproaches us, remain unrepaired! Charles Summer, in life, believed that all occasion for strife and distrust between the North and South had passed away, and there no longer remained any cause for continued estrangement between these two sections, our common country. Are there not many of us that believed the same thing? Is not that the common sentiment? or, if not, ought it not to be of the great mass of our people, North and South? Bound to each other by a common Constitution, destined to live together under a common Government, forming unitedly but a single member of the great family of nations, shall we not at least endeavor to grow toward each other once more in heart as we are already indissolubly linked to each other in fortunes? Shall we not, whilst honoring the memory of this great champion of human liberty, this feeling sympathizer with human sorrow, this earnest pleader for the exercise of human tenderness and heavenly charity, lay aside the concealments which serve only to perpetuate misunderstandings and distrust, and frankly confess that on both sides we most earnestly desire to be one; one not merely in political organization, one not merely in identity of institutions, one not merely in community of language, and literature, and traditions, and country, but, more and better than all that, one also in feeling and in heart? Am I mistaken in this? Do the concealments of which I speak still cover animosities which neither time, nor reflection, nor the march of events have yet sufficed to subdue? I cannot believe it. Since I have been here I have scrutinized your sentiments as expressed not merely in public debate but in the abandon of personal confidence. I know well the sentiments of these, my Southern friends, whose hearts are so enfolded that the feeling of each is the feeling of all; and I see on both sides only the seeming of a constraint which each apparently hesitates to dismiss. The South, prostrate, exhausted, drained of her life-blood, as well as her material resources, yet still honorable and true, accepts the bitter award of the bloody arbitrament without reservation, resolutely determined to abide the result with chivalrous fidelity; yet, as if struck dumb by the magnitude of her reverses, she suffers on in silence. The North, exultant in her triumph and elated by success, still cherishes, as we are assured, a heart full of magnanimous emotions toward her disarmed and discomfitted antagonist; and yet, as if under some mysterious spell, her words and acts are words and acts of suspicion and distrust. Would that the spirit of the illustrious dead whom we lament to-day could speak from the grave to both parties to this deplorable discord, in tones which should reach each and every heart throughout this broad territory, "My countrymen! know one another, and you will love one another."

On the conclusion of the eulogies, the House adjourned.

# OBITUARY.

## The Rev. John N. McLeod.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Rev. John N. McLeod, the pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in this city during the past forty-eight years, died to-day, aged 69 years.

# MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair publishes a card denying that she has lately been out of California.

—Mr. Robert Bonner last week rejected an offer of $100,000 in gold for his horse Dexter.—*New York Sun.*

—Whether to marry or not to marry was decided by a couple at Clinton, Mass., the other day by a game of dominoes—and Hymen won.

—Dr. Brown-Sequard once grafted a cat's tail to a rooster's comb, but that is nothing compared with sending Bingham as Minister to Japan.—*Boston Post.*

—A London advertisement runs thus: "A country priest will say mass once a week for any one who will regularly send him the *Times* newspaper, second hand, on the day of its publication.

—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* remarks: "Among all the notes and comments of admiration for the 'Dreaming Iolanthe' in butter, no one seems to remember that Canova's first work of art was a lion in butter. It was executed for the table of a nobleman, in whose neighborhood the great sculptor, then but a lad, lived."

—Post, of the DeKalb *News*; Boies, of the Sycamore *Republican*, and J. W. Richardson, of the Millington *Enterprise*, all in Hurlbut's district, have been appointed Postmasters of late.

—Gen. J. B. Hood announces his intention of replying to the reflections upon his career contained in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's book on the military operations of the Rebellion.

—The father of Wright, the defaulting cashier of the Bradford (Vt.) Savings and Trust Company, offered to bail him, but the young man refused on the ground that he had committed the crime and deserved the punishment. He has twice tried to commit suicide.

—Mr. Disraeli, according to a recent report, intended to marry the Countess of Chesterfield, a lady three years his senior. But later advices from London declare that the report was without foundation.

—An inventive genius in Rochester has constructed a "compartment bottle," which is nothing more nor less than a pocket bar-room that under ordinary circumstances will not be prayed at nor raided upon. The bottle is built to contain four kinds of fluid.

—The Saginawians, who are nothing if not orthographical, are having a bad spell with their Comptroller. It appears that M. Charles V. DeLand was defeated because some votes were cast for C. V. DeLand, and Joseph A. Hollen, whose first name was printed in full, was declared elected. Imagine their horror on discovering that his name is not Joseph at all, but simply Joe!

# MARINE.

## Port of Chicago, April 27.

ARRIVED.

Scow White Oak, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Jacksonport, telegraph poles.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Maggie, Two Rivers, lumber.
Schr Fashion, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, wood.
Schr Annie O. Hanson, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Octavia, Jacksonport, cedar posts.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Manistee, lumber.
Scow U. S. Grant, Manistee, cedar posts.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Wm. Burn, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Scow Alpena, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Blue Bell, Manitowoc, wood.
Schr S. Bates, Kewaunee, wood.
Schr Carrier, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Marion Dixon, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, Hamlin, lumber.

CLEARED.

Schr Tri Color, Holland, 400 bu corn, 600 bu oats.
Schr St. Peter, Buffalo, 3,003 bu wheat.
Schr N. H. Ferry, Montigue, 10 brls pork, 4 boxes dry goods.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 700 bu oats, 500 bu corn, 300 green hides, and sundries.
Schr M. Hellen, White Lake, 150 bags feed, 150 bu corn, 60 pkgs sundries.
Schr City of Chicago, Pt. Colborne, 20,565 bu corn.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, 215 lbs butter, 4 brls cornmeal, 13 pkgs sundries, 1 ton coal.
Prop M. R. Robertson, Kingston, 200 brls pork, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr New Dominion, Kingston, 14,271 bu wheat.
Schr Ketchum, Good Harbor, 51 brls pork, 4 brls beef.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, 10 brls whisky and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 100 hides, 100 brls oil, and sundries.

## Illinois & Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, CHICAGO, April 27.—ARRIVED—G. L. Booth, LaSalle, 7,500 bu oats; Shamrock, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; R. E. Goodell, Ottawa, 10,000 bu oats; A. Woolson, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Cuba, Ottawa, 6,100 bu corn; prop Whale, Ottawa, 5,000 bu oats; Friendship, Ottawa, 11,000 bu oats; Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Industry, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 500 brls flour, 527 brls meal, 4,500 lbs bran; Lily, Morris, 5,800 bu corn.

CLEARED—L. Ryburn, Ottawa, 88,026 ft lumber, 8,250 lath; prop Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 28 m lumber, 350 posts; Messenger, Kankakee Feeder, 63 m lumber, 700 posts.

BRIDGEPORT, CHICAGO, April 27—7:30 p. m.—CLEARED—Onondaga, Morris, 35 m lumber, 45 tons iron castings, 2,000 lbs furniture, 10,000 lbs merchandise.

## Lake Freights

Were quiet at 4c for corn, and 4½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Charters include schr T. E. Ferry, wheat at 4½c, and schr City of Chicago, corn at 4c, both to Buffalo; schr Fioretta, corn to Port Colborne at 4½c. Total 3; capacity, 38,000 bu wheat, 41,000 bu corn.

DETROIT, Mich., April 24.—Wheat to Oswego quotable at 7c. Tonnage plenty and inquiry light. The schr James Platt was taken for salt from Bay City to Chicago at 14c per brl.

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—There is no improvement in freights. Charters: To Port Colborne—Schr Gulnair, wheat, at 5½c. To Oswego—Schr J. H. Hartzell, wheat, at 10c. To Buffalo—Steamship W. H. Barnum, wheat, at 5c.

BUFFALO, April 25.—Capt. Tom Collins reports schr Preble, salt, to Cleveland, at 5c per brl, free, ballast; schr Hippogriff, water-lime, to Cleveland, at 3c, free. H. H. Smith, Esq., reports schrs Hattie Johnson, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, at 58c per ton; schr Morey, 100 tons coal, as ballast, to Chicago, at 25c per ton, instead of 50c per ton, as reported yesterday. H. H. Smith, Esq., reports the schr Newsboy, coal, Cleveland to Escanaba, p. t.; schr Skylark, coal, to Detroit, 25c per ton. Capt. Tom Collins reports schr Monitor, staves, Green Bay to Cleveland, on contract.

## Suit Against the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company.

About a year ago a libel was filed in the United States District Court in admiralty by John D. Bothwell against the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company to recover damages for the loss of the "Fontenelle" through the alleged carelessness of one of the defendants' tugs. It was charged that the Fontenelle was, on the night of the 8th of October, lying in the South Branch of the Chicago River, off Van Buren street bridge. When the fire began raging the mate of the schooner, feeling that the position was unsafe, hailed the Ben Drake, and asked to be towed up-stream. The Black Ball, one of the defendants' tugs, coming along, usurped the place of the Ben Drake, and, having made fast to the schooner, started toward Twelfth street. The Fontenelle was finally moved between Polk and Twelfth streets. Libellant alleges that the Captain of the tug agreed to come back and tow the schooner up farther if the fire approached, while the defendants claimed that the promise was only conditional—if the tug should be in the neighborhood. The tug happened back when the fire caught a warehouse opposite, but was unable to tow the schooner away, and she was burned. Libellant therefore sues, claiming the destruction of his vessel to have occurred through the negligence of the Black Ball's Captain in not keeping his word.

Judge Blodgett, however, in his decision, which was delivered yesterday morning, remarked that the evidence did not uphold all the allegations of the libel. It was insinuated that the Black Ball in cutting out the Ben Drake had placed the libellant in a worse place than if she had been allowed to employ the latter. But such a fact was not proved. Again, as to the promise of the Captain of the Black Ball to return and tow the schooner away to a still safer place if necessary, the testimony did not show that it was an unconditional promise, but of a character similar to those that are made of future contracts among business men. The Captain of the tug-boat used his best judgment in regard to the position when he left the Fontenelle. No man could have told to what extent the fire would go that night. To hold the defendants liable in such a case would be to make them insurers, while ordinary care and skill were all that could be required of them. The evidence showed in addition that the Black Ball had passed the Fontenelle four times without the latter asking any further assistance. Afterward the tug did attempt to make fast to the schooner, but was deterred by the sudden explosion of the warehouse opposite. This abortive attempt, however, should not make the defendants liable. The libellant having failed to make out a case which would entitle him to indemnification, the libel was dismissed. An appeal was asked, and allowed on filing a bond for $5,000.

## Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., April 27.—PASSED UP—Prop City of Concord; schrs Northwest, W. H. Oades, G. D. Morris, K. Winslow, Skylark, Trowbridge, W. G. Grant.

PASSED DOWN—Props Henry Howard, Antelope and barges.

WIND—Northeast; light.

DETROIT, Mich, April 27—Evening.—PASSED UP—Prop Passaic; schrs Watts, Sherman, Elvina, Satan, Nimrod, Niagara No. 2, Quimby, Berriman, F. Palms.

PASSED DOWN—Props D. W. Powers, H. Holmand and barges, Mendota and barges, Evergreen City; bark George Thurston; schrs Manzanilla, Magellan, Emerald.

WIND—Northeast.

## Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

A heavy snow-storm, accompanied by a stiff northeast breeze, prevailed last evening.

—About thirty-five lumber-vessels were in the market yesterday evening. About ten cargoes were sold during the day.

—The tug Butler ran into the Shields yesterday morning at the lumber-market, turning the Shields over on her side. Both tugs were but slightly damaged.

—The Annie I. Hanson, the first vessel from Green Bay for this season, arrived at this harbor yesterday morning with a cargo of shingles.

—The barks S. V. R. Watson, Vanderbilt, and L. C. Woodruff are loading coal at Buffalo for Chicago, the latter taking coal at 25 cents per ton.

—The new schr Mary Ludwig, with about 70 m lumber, arrived here last evening. She hails from Ludwig's Pier.

—The East-shore boats of Goodrich's Line will hereafter stop at Kenosha. The citizens of the latter place feel happy about it.

—The schr Clara, that attempted to try her sailing-qualities with the schr Filer to and from Manistee, returned to this port Sunday evening. The Filer had not been heard from at 5 o'clock last evening.

—The schr G. Barber, of this city, with lumber from Muskegon City, while coming into St. Joseph Harbor, during the gale Thursday morning, struck on the bar and sprung a leak. She was towed inside into shoal water. She will have to be unloaded and repaired.

—While as a general rule the sailors in this city are quiet and peaceful, and are willing to ship at $1.50 per day, still there are a few soreheads who would create trouble and bring their brethren into disrepute, as was done at Cleveland and Milwaukee, as will be seen by the following hand-bill, which was posted about the docks yesterday morning: "Sailors, Take Notice.—It is circulated by the newspapers that the city is crowded with sailors, all anxious to ship at $1.50 per day. This is false, there not being half the number of men as usual. We intend to hold out for $2.50 per day, in accordance with other ports on the lakes, this being but poor remuneration for our labor at this time of the season."

—The straits are unusually stubborn this season, and in spite of the official announcement of their opening about a week ago, by a paper here, there is no prospect that they will come to terms before the 1st of May. There are a number of the propellers in the ice working hard to get through, but the ice which they are working in now is March ice, which is exceedingly tough.

ELSEWHERE.

The schr Blazing Star, Capt. Densmore, which left Oswego on the opening of the Welland Canal, for Detroit, arrived back Friday morning, with a cargo of 19,000 bushels of wheat, having made the round trip in fourteen days.

—The schr Ottawa, a new vessel, was launched last Saturday afternoon from the yard of Capt. W. R. Loutrit at Grand Haven. She is owned by the same gentleman, and will run in the lumber-trade between Grand Haven and Chicago. Her carrying capacity is 180,000 feet.

—Eighteen vessels took out of East Saginaw Thursday, 3,756,000 feet of lumber, 264,000 lath, 26,000 shingles, 9,000 staves, 22,000 feet of square timber, and 33,000 feet of plank.

—The Detroit *Post* of Saturday says: The steamer B. F. Wade, one of the Chicago & Sarnia Line, is making preparations for a start westward. The Lowell, of the Central Vermont Railroad Line, is at present here en route to Chicago with a full cargo of merchandise.

—The entrance to Port Burwell Harbor has but nine feet of water, and consequently is unsafe for vessels to enter in bad weather. A few days since the schr James Scott, a small craft of only forty tons burden, while attempting to enter, struck the pier and sunk, and will doubtless become a total loss.

—The annual report of the National Board of Underwriters shows that the receipts of 187 companies last year were $56,495,496, and the losses paid $41,23,6900. The Companies are about 60 per cent better off than on the 1st of January, 1872. The losses during the last three months are about $17,000,000 more than for the same time last year.

—The Buffalo *Express* says vessels drawing 15 feet of water can enter Buffalo Harbor through the usual channel without difficulty. The sand-bar that threatened to block up the passage has been dredged out. The regular channel has really 17 feet depth of water in the shallowest place outside of the piers, and in the river the city dredges have been at work, and 15 feet of water can be relied upon at its usual stage.

—The Buffalo *Commercial* says: "There are at present in this port fourteen large class vessels which will not load with coal at less than $1 per ton. They maintain that it will be better to lie idle than to carry coal at 25c per ton to Chicago and bring back grain at 4 or 4½c freight. They are as follows: E. Jones, M. E. Perew, D. P. Dobbins, Green City, B. F. Bruce, J. G. Masten, John Hutchinson, D. S. Austin, P. B. Lock, J. S. Austin, C. K. Nims, C. J. Wells and J. D. Sawyer."

# MONEY AND COMMERCE.

## MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, April 27.

There have not been many duller days than yesterday since the panic. None of the banks did more than a fair business, and few of them had that to report. Trade in general, if not depressed, is dull. The effects of the panic of last fall are no doubt discernible in this condition of affairs, as in London the traces of the Austrian panic and that of New York are still to be seen in the money market. Purchasers here who could get credit easily in good times, find it more difficult now. A very general retrenchment is visible, both in business and living. Large numbers of persons have been forced out of clerkships and similar positions, and driven to seek more productive work. Middlemen are fewer, and are less well paid. Retailers in the city have lost a good deal of their custom, and an unusually large amount of their paper is returned protested. As for speculation, there is none of it. The straits are still closed, and, until they open, there will be more or less cessation of the movement of produce. Private advices from New York indicate that affairs there are worse than here. A large amount of commercial paper is being carried on extension, and some express their apprehensions of serious trouble if this year's crops should fail or fall very far short,—a contingency which is not likely to occur.

Exchange to-day was scarce. Most of the sales made were at 50c premium a thousand, though some are reported at 25c.

The Clearing-House statement for the day is $3,000,000.

Eastern banks, in States whose quota is full, are negotiating with banks in this city for the purchase of their notes, for the purpose of increasing circulation. There is a profit in National Bank circulation at the East, which disappears here, where money is at 10 per cent. Several of the banks of this city are known to be desirous of retiring their circulation, and Eastern banks can, no doubt, get all they want at a small premium.

### EFFECT OF THE "VETO" ON THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

The effect, so far as it was discernible, was anything but uniform. In some brands prices were firm; in others lower. Among the dry goods people there was an improved feeling, in so far as an element of uncertainty was removed, but prices were without noteworthy variation. Breadstuffs were depressed and lower, except oats, and the market closed weak and dull generally; flour is 10c off to sell; corn 1c lower; wheat 1@3c, while oats are firmer at yesterday's prices. Provisions were weak, lower, and unsettled, lard dropping ⅛c, and rallying 1-16c at the close; while pork was weak at 10@20c decline. Cotton was lower, with a moderate trade. Groceries generally firm, and sugar active at an advance. Petroleum was quite active and firmer. Naval stores were demoralized. In freights there was quite a fair business, but considerable of it was reletting of room and vessels previously chartered.—*New York Bulletin.*

### REDEEMING AGENTS AND NEW BANKS.

The following is a list of changes in the Redeeming Agents of the National Banks approved since the 16th inst., as reported by the Comptroller of the Currency:

New York—Canandaigua—First National Bank. Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New York, approved in place of Central National Bank, New York. Plattsburgh—First National Bank. First National Bank, Boston, approved as an additional redeeming agent.

New Jersey—Newark—First National Bank. Third National Bank, New York, approved in place of Ninth National Bank, New York.

Wisconsin—Manitowoc—First National Bank. Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin approved as an additional redeeming agent.

National Bank organized during the past week: 2,149—National Bank of Schwenksville, Pa. Authorized capital, $50,000; paid-in-capital, $50,000. Jacob S. Schwenk, President; John G. Prizer, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 17, 1874.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.

The comparative value of foreign goods entered at the port of New York, and of foreign goods actually marketed here in the nine months of fiscal years 1874 and 1873 is as follows, the customs derived from the goods marketed and the average tariff rate being subjoined:

| | 1873-4. July 1 to March 31. | 1872-3. July 1 to March 31. |
|---|---|---|
| Total entries | $268,981,019 | $313,551,669 |
| Total marketed | *$276,835,489 | *336,651,556 |
| Customs thereon | 34,557,661 | 100,151,632 |
| Average tariff | 30 ₩ cent. | 30 ₩ cent. |

*Free goods included $65,444,136 in 1873-74, and $68,987,406 in 1872-73, exclusive of $18,000,000 tea and coffee made free July 1, 1872, and withdrawn from bond in that month from the previous importation made under the old duties.

There was also entered during the nine months foreign gold and silver of the value of $16,886,598, as against of $5,879,210 in the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year.

The exports of all descriptions from New York for the nine months compare as follows with the corresponding months in the previous fiscal year:

| | 1873-4. July 1 to March 31. | 1872-3. July 1 to March 31. |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic produce | $220,138,836 | $185,903,617 |
| Foreign re-exports | 7,708,155 | 7,638,958 |
| Gold and silver | 29,019,569 | 49,213,008 |
| Total for 9 months | $256,867,560 | $242,785,583 |

### LOCAL STOCK RATES.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. report as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s of '81 | 120¾ | 121 |
| United States 5-20s of '62 | 118 | 118¼ |
| United States 5-20s of '64 | 119⅜ | 119⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of '65 | 120⅝ | 121 |
| United States 5-20s of '65—January and July | 119¼ | 119¾ |
| United States 5-20s of '67—January and July | 119⅝ | 120⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of '68—January and July | 119¼ | 119⅞ |
| 10-40s ex.int | 114⅛ | 114⅝ |
| United States 5s (new issue) | 114⅝ | 115⅛ |
| United States currency 6s | 116⅛ | 116½ |
| Gold (full weight) | 112⅜ | 112⅞ |
| Gold coupons | 112⅜ | 112⅞ |
| Eastern ex. (counter rates) | 1-10 to ¼ dis. | Par. |
| Gold exchange | 112⅛ | 112⅞ |
| Sterling | | $4.87 @4.90 |
| Chicago City 7s | 99 & int. | Par & int. |
| Cook County 7s | 99½ & int. | Par & int. |
| Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds | 90@95 | 95@97½ |
| Money on approved collaterals | .... | 8@10 per ct. |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 160s war 1812 | 165 | 180 |
| 120s war 1812 | 125 | 137 |
| 160s, not war 1812 | 160 | 180 |
| 120s, not war 1812 | 120 | 137 |
| Agricultural College land-scrip | 135 | ... |

### LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Customs receipts, $494,000.

Treasury disbursed $553,000.

Money easy at 3@4.

Sterling advanced from $4.86½ to $4.88 for 60 days', and from $4.89½ to $4.91 for sight; owing to London telegrams and scarcity of commercial bills, closing firm, with actual business at $4.86½@4.490. Sterling has now reached a price at which it is profitable to export specie. Half a million in gold is already packed for export, and there is talk that the shipments of the week will reach $2,500,000.

Gold ranged from 112⅝@113⅛, closing at the latter figure, also owing to London telegrams reporting a loss of specie by the Bank of England, and advance in sterling.

Carrying rates, 1@4, closing at 30.

Clearings, $32,000,000.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Railroad bonds neglected.

Governments firm.

Leading stocks were alternately weak and strong until after 1 o'clock, when the whole market was strong and prices advanced, owing to the numerous inflation bills presented in Congress. Closing quotations, which were generally the highest made, showed an advance of ⅛ to 2⅝ per cent, the most marked improvement being in Western Union, Union Pacific, Northwestern, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, St. Paul, and Wabash.

Union Pacific was especially prominent towards the close, and advanced to 34½ on large purchases.

Sales for the day were 197,000 shares, of which 71,000 were Western Union, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 Northwestern, 32,000 Union Pacific, 17,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Wabash, and 7,500 Erie.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 121¾ | Coupons, '67 | 120¼ |
| Coupons, '62 | 118⅜ | Coupons, '68 | 119⅞ |
| Coupons, '64 | 120⅛ | New 5s | 115⅜ |
| Coupons, '65 | 121⅛ | 10-40s | 114⅝ |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 119⅝ | Currency 6s | 116⅜ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 94⅞ | Virginias, old | 30 |
| Tennessees, old | 84 | North Carolinas, old | 24 |
| Tennessees, new | 84 | North Carolinas, new | 21 |
| Virginias, new | 32½ | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 50 | St. Paul pfd | 57⅜ |
| Western Union | 72⅝ | Wabash | 42 |
| Quicksilver | 24 | Wabash pfd | 71 |
| Adams Express | 98 | Fort Wayne | 93 |
| Wells Fargo | 75 | Terre Haute | 8 |
| American Express | 61 | Terre Haute pfd | 29 |
| U. S. Express | 66⅛ | Chicago & A. | 100 |
| Pacific Mail | 43⅞ | Chicago & A. pfd | 102 |
| New York Central | 98⅜ | Ohio & Mississippi | 27 |
| Erie | 35⅞ | Cleve., Cin. & Col | 65 |
| Erie pfd | 52 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 101 |
| Harlem | 125 | Lake Shore | 76⅜ |
| Harlem pfd | 127 | Indiana Central | 22⅝ |
| Michigan Central | 75 | Illinois Central | 101 |
| Pittsburgh & Ft. W. | 87 | Union Pacific bonds | 85½ |
| Northwestern | 46¾ | Union Pacific stock | 34 |
| Northwestern pfd | 63½ | Central Pacific stocks | 94 |
| Rock Island | 99¾ | Boston, Hart. & Erie | 1¼ |
| New Jersey Central | 105 | Del., Lack. & Western | 105 |
| St. Paul | 38 | | |

## REAL ESTATE.

### LAWNDALE.

About 35 houses are now being constructed in Lawndale, at prices ranging from $1,500 to $20,000. Millard & Decker are building a block of brick stores. In the subdivision of J. S. Hair and others, 3 miles of water pipe are being laid.

### OAK PARK.

Mr. M. C. Niles is building a fine residence, for sale. Dr. Orrin Peak is now completing a fine brick store and dwelling on Lake street, near the depot.

Philander Smith has bought of Dr. Hiatt, a corner block of 5 acres, next to Oak Park avenue. The consideration was $12,500.

The price of acre land is $2,500 an acre; lots are selling at from $20 to $60 a month. Rents range from $20 to $50 a month.

### BUILDING PERMITS

were yesterday issued as follows: Henry Wischemeyer, three-story and basement brick, 50x43 feet, Nos. 363 and 365 Superior street; U. P. Smith, two-story and basement stone, 88x40 feet, Vincennes avenue, near Thirty-seventh street; J. M. Phillips, three-story and basement brick, 38x50 feet, Nos. 220 and 222 West Indiana street.

### RENTS IN NEW YORK.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following resume of rents in New York:

> In brief, it may be said that the limited number of first-class dwellings in the city has prevented a great fall in the rates set upon them; that the unusually urgent call for residences of moderate rental and the small additions that have been made to the number of these of late years in conveniently accessible quarters of the city, sustains the demands of their owners to a good extent. In the dwellings of the lowest class and in tenement-houses there is little decline in rents, but there has been through the winter vast difficulty in collecting them, and this has not yet passed away. In wholesale stores where leases have run out there have been heavy falls in rents; in retail stores and offices not so much. Great numbers of these latter throughout the city are empty, or will be empty soon. Trade this year does not encroach on squares and avenues, fashionable and unfashionable, as in the past. Leases of all kinds, both dwellings and mercantile structures, are closed for much shorter terms than has been usual in previous years.

### TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, April 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

| | Consideration. |
|---|---|
| The premises No. 439 South Clark st, dated April 27 | $10,000 |
| Gage st, 425 ft e of Archer av, s f, 25x154 ft, dated Aug. 7, 1873 | 500 |
| Wabash av, 224 ft n of Thirty-seventh-st, w f, 25x174 8-10 ft, dated April 10 | 3,375 |
| California av, 216 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 25x126½ ft, dated April 9 | 750 |
| Millard av, 94 9-10 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated April 23 | 4,100 |
| West Washington st, 428 7-10 ft w of Stanton av, n f, 24x126 ft, dated April 3 | 1,500 |
| West Erie st, 94 ft w of Rucker st, s f, 25x59 ft, dated April 18 | 850 |
| The premises No. 587 West Indiana st, dated April 16 | 3,350 |
| West Twentieth st, 150 ft e of Fisk st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April 27 | 2,000 |
| Maxwell st, 425 ft w of Jefferson st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated March 25 | 3,000 |
| Sebor st, 90 ft e of Jefferson st, s f, 22½x106 ft, dated April 25 | 1,200 |
| Wallace st, 25 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated April 13 | 850 |
| West Indiana st, 72 ft e of Robey st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated April 27 | 1,800 |
| Newton st, 142 2-12 ft s of Augusta st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated April 25 | 800 |
| Same as the above, dated April 25 | 800 |
| Throop st, 50 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 148½x125 ft, dated March 25 | 9,000 |
| Hanover st, n e cor of Twenty-fifth st, w f, undivided ½ of 50x114 ft, dated April 22 | 5,000 |
| Waubansia av, n e cor of Ashland av, s f, 65x125 ft, dated April 27 | 5,000 |
| Maxwell st, 75 ft w of Union st, s f, 25x111½ ft, with improvements, dated April 23 | 1,875 |
| Jackson st, 164 2-12 ft e of Centre av, s f, 29½x178 ft, dated April 15 | 4,106 |
| Winchester st, 185 ft n of Adams st, w f, 24x125½ ft, dated April 27 | 5,500 |
| Hinman st, 126 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 20 | 800 |
| Harvard st, 93 8-10 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 25x124½ ft, dated April 23 | 3,400 |
| Wilcox st, 150 8-10 ft e of Rockwell st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 25 | 3,500 |
| West Huron st, 144 ft e of Oakley st, s f, 96x121½ ft, dated April 25 | 3,000 |
| North Sangamon st, s e cor of Front st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 7, 1873 | 1,500 |
| Lots 3, 4, and 6 to 8 of Roger's Lots 25 to 30, in Block 2, in Ashland Second Addition, dated April 25 | 8,000 |
| NORTH OF CITY LIMITS. | |
| East 50 ft Lot 25, Block 1 of Hambleton et al. s ½ s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated April 10 | 1,200 |
| SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS. | |
| Lots 17 and 18, in Block 60, Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, dated April 15 | 2,250 |
| Ellis av, 59x180 ft in Block 13, Cleaverville, dated April 25 | 18,500 |
| Lot 49 and w ½ 48 of Block 6, Clough & Barney's Blocks 34 and 35, Sec 15, 38, 14, dated April 21 | 2,700 |
| Lots in Hart L. Stewart's part of Sec 1, 38, 13, dated April 23 | 25,957 |
| Lot 38 and w ½ 39 Hulburd's Block 3 of Blocks 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 25 | 1,800 |
| Lots 9 to 12, and 39, 40 in Block 7 Orvis' n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated April 27 | 1,200 |
| WEST OF CITY LIMITS. | |
| W ½ s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 4, 39, 13, dated April 12 | 30,000 |

## COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | RECEIPTS. 1874. | RECEIPTS. 1873. | SHIPMENTS. 1874. | SHIPMENTS. 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 12,513 | 7,488 | 15,756 | 6,678 |
| Wheat, bu | 115,210 | 7,160 | 120,447 | 50,029 |
| Corn, bu | 180,400 | 93,300 | 326,009 | 216,908 |
| Oats, bu | 87,970 | 41,140 | 69,994 | 77,024 |
| Rye, bu | 1,140 | 2,150 | 800 | 1,050 |
| Barley, bu | 2,500 | 4,550 | 4,039 | 5,732 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 49,150 | 42,686 | 68,200 | 65,747 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 27,229 | 20,000 | 21,145 | ........ |
| Broom corn, lbs | 40,600 | 12,000 | 4,248 | 2,763 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 441,240 | 79,080 | 1386,418 | 968,921 |
| Beef, brls | ........ | ........ | 104 | ........ |
| Pork, brls | 22 | ........ | 513 | 200 |
| Lard, lbs | 20,430 | 126,720 | 661,489 | 146,000 |
| Tallow, lbs | 20,490 | 30,810 | ........ | 20,000 |
| Butter, lbs | 64,724 | 37,035 | 15,215 | 15,602 |
| Dressed hogs, No. | 46 | 13 | ........ | ........ |
| Live hogs, No. | 8,865 | 6,048 | 8,833 | 7,379 |
| Cattle, No. | 505 | 1,446 | 3,145 | 4,013 |
| Sheep, No. | 384 | ........ | 480 | 180 |
| Hides, lbs | 199,120 | 145,755 | 201,683 | 58,000 |
| Highwines, brls | 307 | 160 | 291 | 621 |
| Wool, lbs | 107,010 | 144,650 | 186,794 | 151,210 |
| Potatoes, bu | 3,165 | 12,399 | 425 | 2,660 |
| Lumber, No. ft | 1649,000 | 1622,000 | 2742,821 | 1907,000 |
| Shingles, No. | 1650,000 | 800,000 | 896,000 | 1422,000 |
| Lath, No. | 162,000 | ........ | 130,250 | 106,000 |
| Salt, brls | 220 | ........ | 646 | 1,082 |

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 5,490 bu wheat, 3,243 bu corn, 3,308 bu oats, 781 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 89 cars wheat; 312 cars corn, 29,800 bu No. 2 do, and 5,800 bu rejected do, by canal; 28 cars oats; 32,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 4 cars rye, 3 cars barley. Total (436 cars), 243,000 bu. Inspected out: 103,037 bu wheat, 267,843 bu corn, 29,715 bu oats, 1,049 bu rye, 4,439 bu barley.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

| Shipped. | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By rail | 53,418 | 508,011 | 148,612 | 185,488 | 23,890 |
| By canal | 20 | 5,000 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| To Buffalo | 4,660 | 208,182 | 712,579 | 38,600 | 14,404 |
| To Erie | 160 | 31,000 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| To Oswego | ........ | 37,420 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| To Ogd'b'gh | ........ | ........ | 26,500 | ........ | ........ |
| To Huron | ........ | ........ | 33,629 | ........ | ........ |
| To other U. S. ports | 222 | ........ | 20,756 | 80,332 | ........ |
| To Colborne | ........ | 41,224 | 16,823 | ........ | ........ |
| To Kingston | ........ | 127,965 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| To Coll'g'w'd | ........ | ........ | 33,224 | ........ | ........ |
| To Goderich | ........ | ........ | 16,006 | ........ | ........ |
| Totals | 58,673 | 1,035,061 | 1,035,177 | 304,322 | 38,294 |

Also 8,505 bu rye shipped by rail.

Arrangements are now made by which the owners of grain can obtain certificates of quantity and quality from the Chief Inspector of Grain on the same day that it is received on board of car or vessel. All that is necessary is that the signature of the Assistant Inspector shall be placed on the back of the shipping ticket, and this will be done when asked for. The shipper can then send the ticket to the office, and receive the certificate without delay.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet to-day, with few important changes in prices. There was little encouragement in the advices from other points to trade in any direction, and the general tendency was to an easier feeling, in spite of the awkward weather. There now seems to be little room to doubt that our exceptionally mild winter will be followed by a backward spring. Already the opening of the season of navigation is a week later than the average of the last twenty years, and the planting of grain is proceeding but slowly. There has been a widespread and rather deep fall of snow in the East, and a raw, cold rain in the West was reported to-day. The prospect of the crops in Europe is very good, the weather there being represented as "hot and forcing."

Dry goods were selling freely to local and interior merchants at steadily maintained prices. In the grocery market no changes were visible. Sales to a respectable aggregate were effected, and, with one or two exceptions, the different lines were held at firm prices. Coffees continue dull and unsettled. There was a firm tone to the butter market, the light receipts and the late advance at the East inducing a more confident feeling among holders. Cheese was held at full previous quotations for merchantable grades, but in low grades there was some shading. Canned goods and fish were unchanged in prices. Dried fruits met with a fair inquiry, and commanded very full rates. Nothing new was noticeable in the pig-iron, coal, wood, paints, oils, and tobacco markets.

Lumber was moderately active, and tolerably steady, except, perhaps, some coarse grades of common stuff, which are in quite liberal supply. The interior order trade at the yards is fair for the season, while the local business continues light. The receipts of cargo lumber were unexpectedly large, and the market slow, though moderately active early. Prices were tolerably steady for choice and good inch lumber, and easy for 2-inch. Metals, nails, and hardware were fairly active and steady, except nails, which were somewhat unsettled and easier. Building materials, naval goods, and iron were unchanged. Salt was moderately active at previous prices. It is probable that, when navigation opens, fine salt will decline a trifle. The wool and hop markets remain quiet. Hay was again excited, and considerably higher, under a very active and urgent demand, and extremely light offerings. Broom-corn is retailing to manufacturers at quotations. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. The demand for peachblow and early rose potatoes was active, and choice lots sold readily at full recent prices, while mixed varieties were rather slow, though steady. Poultry was scarce, and, under a moderate inquiry, ruled steady.

Lake freights were dull and unchanged. Only 3 charters were reported, which will carry out 38,000 bu wheat, and 41,000 bu corn. Rates to Buffalo were 4½c on wheat, and 4c on corn. To Kingston, nominal at 10c for wheat. Through rates to New York were quoted at 21c on corn, and 22½c on wheat. The news from the region of the straits was meagre and very unsatisfactory.

Highwines were quiet and strong at the quotation of Saturday. There was very little on the market, as most of the distillers had sold ahead of production, and some were held at 95½c. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 95c per gallon, at which price the market closed firm.

Provisions were very quiet, and very steady. The receipts of live hogs were larger than usual, which resulted in a decline of 10@12½c per 100 lbs, but did not materially affect products. There was little doing except in lard, a fair quantity of which was turned over from May into June, at a slight narrowing of the premium on the latter month, and a shade easier feeling towards the close. Mess pork fell off 2½@5c per brl, with almost no demand. Meats were quiet and unchanged. There were a few orders on the market, but mostly below the views of holders. It is believed that the more liberal supply of hogs is due to the fact that feed is unusually high; hence that farmers are paring down their stocks of hogs to a very low point, which will materially reduce the hog crop of next winter. This is the reason why product does not decline in sympathy with the raw material. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $16.20@16.25; do seller June, $16.45@16.47½; do seller July, $16.65@16.70. Lard, cash or seller May, $9.67½@9.70; do seller June, $9.82½@9.85; do seller July, $9.97½@10.00. Sweet-pickled hams, 10@11c per lb for 18@16 lb averages; dry-salted meats, loose, at 5⅛@6c for shoulders, cash, and $6.20 seller June; $8.62½@8.65 for short ribs, cash, and 8⅝c seller June; 8⅞@9c for short clear cash, and 9⅛c seller June; 8¼c for Cumberlands; 8¾@8⅞c for long clear. The same boxed at ¼@⅜c per lb above these prices. Bacon meats, 7c for shoulders, 9⅜c for short ribs, 10@10⅛c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ½c lower. Bacon hams, 11½@13c. Mess beef, $9.75@10.00; extra mess do, $10.75@11.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6⅝@7c; grease quotable at 5@7c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork at $16.30; 250 brls do seller June at $16.45; 250 tcs lard at $9.75; 250 tcs do seller May at $9.72½; 3,000 tcs do at $9.70; 1,500 tcs do seller June at $9.85; 750 tcs do at $9.82½; 200,000 lbs shoulders seller July at 6½c; 25 boxes do at 6½c cash; 5,000 lbs bacon hams at 13½c, canvassed and packed; 2,000 lbs do at 12½c do; 2,000 lbs boneless breakfast bacon at 12½c do; 2,000 lbs short rib do at 11½c do.

Flour was dull, and little better than nominal, though the volume of sales slightly exceeded that of Saturday. There was a very light demand, and that for the lower grades of spring extras, it being almost impossible to sell anything at above $5.50 per brl. Bran was strong. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $5.62½; 200 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.37½; 900 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye at $5.25. Total, 1,350 brls. 20 tons bran at $23.50, to arrive; 40 tons do at $23.00, on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fair to good white winters | $ 7.00 | @ 8.00 |
| Choice do | 8.50 | @ 9.00 |
| Red winters | 5.50 | @ 7.00 |
| Choice spring extras | 6.00 | @ 6.50 |
| Medium to good do | 5.37½ | @ 5.87½ |
| Good to choice Minnesota | 6.00 | @ 7.00 |
| Patent do | 7.00 | @10.00 |
| Fair to choice spring, superfine | 4.00 | @ 4.87½ |
| Common do | 3.50 | @ 3.75 |
| Rye flour | 5.00 | @ 5.25 |
| Bran | 23.00 | @23.50 |

Wheat was tame and easier, averaging ⅛c lower than on Saturday, but was very steady during the greater part of the session. Liverpool was quoted unchanged early, but private advices noted a decline of 1@2d per 100 lbs, with warm and growing weather. New York was firm, probably as a consequence of the snow-storm at the East, and the weather here was threatening; while our receipts, though large, were exceeded by the shipments. There was not, however, much demand to-day, the shippers being especially quiet, and the sales of cash wheat were smaller than on any day for a long time past. A good many operators went on 'Change expecting to be able to sell on the upward turn, but there were too many of that way of thinking to make it possible to do much. The trading was principally for June, the bulk of the May deals seeming to have been cleared out of the way last week. Seller June opened at $1.27, declined to $1.26⅛, advanced to $1.26¾, and closed at $1.26⅝. Seller May sold at $1.24⅞@1.25⅜, closing at $1.25⅛. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.24½ for regular to $1.25 for strictly fresh receipts. No. 1 spring was entirely nominal at about $1.28½. No. 3 do closed at $1.19, and rejected do at $1.10. Minnesota wheat was in fair demand and firm at $1.32½ for No. 1, and $1.28½ for No. 2, both strictly fresh. Other Northwestern wheat was slow at about ½c premium over straight. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 spring, strictly fresh, at $1.25¼; 18,800 bu do at $1.25; 76,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.19; 1,600 bu rejected spring at $1.10; 2,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern, strictly fresh (Minnesota), at $1.32½; 6,400 bu No. 2 do (Minnesota) at $1.28½; 2,000 bu do, strictly fresh, at $1.25¼; 800 bu do at $1.25⅛. Total, 41,600 bu.

Corn was not very active, but strong and steady at an average advance of ⅛@⅝c per bu, though Liverpool was quoted weak and lower, while the receipts here were ample. The snow-storm East prevented weakness in New York, and the occurrence of a cold rain in the country caused a good speculative inquiry on country account. The local feeling seemed to be weak, a good many holders seizing the opportunity to get from under; but the offerings decreased when it was found that they were taken freely. The trading was more largely for June than heretofore, most of the options for next month seeming to have been already settled up. The shipping demand was very limited. Seller June opened at 66c, advanced to 66⅜c, receded to 65⅞c, rose to 66½c, and closed at 66⅛c. Seller May sold at 64⅛@65c, closing at 64⅞c. No. 2 closed at 64c for regular to 64½c for strictly fresh receipts, and rejected at 62½c for fresh. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu high mixed at 64½c; 15,800 bu No. 2 strictly fresh and 5,000 bu regular at 64½; 15,400 bu do at 64c; 4,000 bu rejected at 62½c; 2,400 bu do at 62½c; 7,200 bu do at 62⅛; 3,200 bu do at 62c; 5,600 bu No. 2 at 65¾c afloat. Total, 62,000 bu.

Oats were in moderate demand and steady at about the same average as on Saturday, with an easier feeling toward the close of the session. There was not much cash offered, though the receipts were nominally large, and the market was firm at 46c for regular to 46⅛c for strictly fresh. Seller May opened at 46½c, and receded to 46⅛@46⅜c at the close, being weakened by the anticipation of heavy deliveries on Friday next. Seller June was quiet at 47⅞@47½c. Rejected closed at 44½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 fresh at 46½c; 3,600 bu do at 46c; 600 bu do white at 48c; 1,200 bu rejected at 44½c; 600 bu do at 44½c; 600 bu by sample at 53c; 600 bu do white at 51c; 2,400 bu do mixed at 48½c; 600 bu do at 48c; 1,200 bu white free on board at 53c; 6,000 bu No. 2 afloat at 47½c. Total, 21,000 bu.

Rye was dull and easier. The market opened at 92c for No. 2, the quotation of Saturday, but receded to 91c at the close, under the offering of two or three car lots, for which there was no real demand. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 (strictly fresh) at 92½c; 1,200 bu do at 92c; 800 bu do at 91; 800 bu by sample at 94c; and 400 bu do (fancy) at 95c. Total, 3,600 bu.

Barley was dull and nominally unchanged. No. 2 was quoted at $1.55@1.58, the outside for lots in a favorite house. No. 3 sold at $1.35, with receipts on two houses held at $1.38. Rejected was nominal at $1.20@1.30, according to location. There is almost no demand for barley for a week past, as buyers seem to be afraid that certain parties are ready to "jump on it" whenever they see a chance. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 3 at $1.35; 400 bu by sample at $1.53; 400 bu do at $1.38; 800 bu do at $1.35, on track. Total, 3,200 bu.

### OUR STOCK OF PROVISIONS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: I have been laboring hard for several days past, but vainly, in the effort to find an agreement between the account of stocks of provisions on hand in this city on the 15th inst., as reported by the Pork-Packers' Association through their Secretary, and the figures of receipts and shipments as given by the Secretary of the Board of Trade. I want some light, and turn to you for it. Here is the case, the * indicating the figures of the packers, and the † those of the Board of Trade:

| | Brls. |
|---|---|
| *Pork packed Nov. 1 to April 15 | 195,917 |
| †Pork received same time | 41,035 |
| *Pork on hand Nov. 1 | 11,341 |
| Total | 248,293 |
| †Pork shipped same time | 136,706 |
| Amount on hand | 111,587 |
| *Amount on hand | 75,826 |
| Difference | 35,761 |

One might suppose that this quantity had been consumed by the Pork King, but for the fact that we find an alarming discrepancy in lard also. See:

| | Tierces. |
|---|---|
| *Stock of lard, Nov. 1 | 1,175 |
| *Manufactured | 177,877 |
| †Received to date | 61,810 |
| Total | 240,862 |
| †Shipments | 150,712 |
| On hand | 90,150 |
| *On hand | 77,883 |

Leaving 12,267 tcs of lard as lost forever to the trade.

They say that figures will not lie. It is evident that these two sets will not *stand* the comparison. Which is right? or is either of them correct? Or, if not, then what is the use of paying for figures, anyhow?

NOT A "SUFFERER."

### LATEST.

Wheat was in moderate demand and firmer, selling at $1.25⅛@1.25¾ for May, closing at $1.25⅝, and at $1.26⅝ for June. Corn was quiet early, but towards the close was quite active and firm. It was reported that large purchases for export had been made at the seaboard. Seller May sold at 64⅛@65c, seller June at 66⅛@66⅛c, both options closing at the outside.

### CALL BOARD.

Pork and lard were quiet and steady. Meats met with a fair demand. Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $16.15@16.25; do, seller May, $16.20@16.25; do, seller June, $16.45@16.47½; seller July, $16.75 asked. Lard, cash or seller the month, $9.70@9.75; seller May, $9.70@9.72½; seller June, $9.82½@9.85; short clear, cash or seller the month, no bids, no offers; seller May, 9c asked; short ribs, cash or seller the month, no bids, no offers; seller May, $8.50@8.62½; seller June, $8.77½@8.80; shoulders, cash or seller the month, $5.75@5.90; seller May, $5.87½@5.90; seller June, $6.00@6.37½; seller July, $6.47@6.52½. Sales include 250 brls mess pork seller June at $16.45; 250 brls do seller July at $16.75; 500 tcs lard seller July $10.05; 100,000 lbs shoulders seller May at $5.90; 200,000 do seller July at $6.50; 100,000 lbs short ribs seller June at $8.80.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 27.

ALCOHOL—Was reported dull $1.85@1.90.

BEANS—Choice medium and navies were in request at outside prices. The offerings were liberal, especially of common lots. We quote: Navies, hand-picked, per bu, $2.15@2.40; mediums, do, $1.80@2.00 in brls.

BUTTER—Prices were held somewhat more firmly, in sympathy with the recent advance at the East. The demand was not active, but fully equaled the fresh receipts. Quotations are as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 34@38c; medium to good grades, 28@32c; inferior to common, 15@27c; common to choice roll, 20@30c.

BAGGING—Only a small amount of trading was accomplished in this department, and prices were not subjected to any quotable change, ruling comparatively steady, as follows: Stark, 34c; Ludlow A, 32½c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag, 31c; Otter Creek, 31c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 17@19c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool-sacks, 58@60c.

BROOM CORN—There was no special change. Manufacturers are ordering small quantities as they run out of stock. The Albany *Argus* says: "Broom corn is selling slowly at from 5 to 9c. It is said by growers that the broom corn acreage along the Mohawk River will be greatly decreased this season. On the flat lands between St. Johnsville and Schenectady, where over 3,500 acres were cultivated last season, it is probable that not more than 2,000 acres will be grown this season. Many growers have portions of three years' stock on hand, much of which has become mildewed and unsalable in several instances." Following are quotations: Choice hurl, 8@8½c; do extra, 9c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8c; for good do, 6@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate local demand. We quote: Michigan stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 75c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.00@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00@8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana pressed, $15.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@12.00.

CHEESE—Continues firm at steadily maintained prices. There are as yet no indications of any softening of prices. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, mild, 17@18c; Ohio and Western factory, do, 16@17c; lower grades, 10@15c.

COAL—Was inactive and weak at the annexed prices: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $8.50@10.00; Pennsylvania Cannel, $8.50@9.00; Indiana Cannel, $7.50; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains quiet. Following are the quotations: Pork barrels, $1.05@1.15; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.40@1.45; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $18.00@22.00; do, bucked, $20.00@27.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@33.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do, bucked, $33.00@38.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.00; circle flour heading, 8@9c per set; flour hoop-poles, $10.00@12.00 per m.

EGGS—Shippers are taking all lots in shipping order, paying a slight premium over prices for loose packages, which retail at 12½@13c. Some well packed lots brought higher figures. The receipts were moderate.

FISH—The following prices were current: No. 1 whitefish ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 do, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 out, $6.50@6.75; No. 1, shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@9.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—This market presented no features differing materially from those prevalent on the closing days of last week. Sales, though mostly in moderate amounts, made a liberal aggregate, and former quotations were uniformly well sustained. FOREIGN—Dates, 10@10½c; figs, drums, 12½@13c; figs, in boxes, layers, 16@17c; Turkish prunes, 13@13½c; raisins, layers, $2.70@2.75; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.65; raisins, Valencia, 12½@12¾c; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c; citron, 31@32c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 25@28c; New York extras, 13½@13¾c; Michigan sliced, 13½@13¾c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western do, 11½@11¾c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, pared, 24@26c; peaches, halves, new, 14½@15c; do, mixed, 11½@12½c; blackberries, 19@20c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 32@33c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 19@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 15@17c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8½@9½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons were active and firm. Cranberries in crates are now selling at $7.00@7.50. Choice apples are scarce and steady. Prices are as follow: Lemons, $6.25@6.50 per box; Messina oranges, per box, $6.50@7.00; fair to choice apples, $4.00@7.00 per brl; cultivated cranberries, in boxes, at $7.00@7.50; bananas, $3.00@8.00 per bunch.

GROCERIES—Trade was fair at about steady prices. Coffees alone were unsettled and easy. Sugars, rice, sirups, molasses, and spices were firm. The New York *Bulletin* of April 24 says: "The stock of Rios and Santos was stated to-day at 124,763 bags; 18,850 at Baltimore, 10,040 at Hampton Roads, 1,977 at New Orleans, and 2,162 at Boston. Total at the outports, 42,029 bags; grand total, 166,802 bags, against 125,859 do April 22, 1873. Afloat and loading for New York at latest dates, 2,600 bags; and for other ports in the United States, 37,600 bags. Total visible supply yesterday, 230,402 bags." Below are the current quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 37@37½c; O. G. Java, 34@34½c; Java, No. 2, 31½@32½c; fancy Rio, 27½@28c; choice do, 27½@27¾c; prime Rio, 27¼@27½c; good do, 26½@27c; common do, 25½@26c; roasting do, 24½@25c; Singapore Java, 31@32c; Costa Rica fancy, 28½@28¾c; do, prime, 27½@28c; Maracaibo, 27½@28½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17@17½c; stearine, full weight, 13½@14c; do, short weight, 12½@13c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾; Rangoon, 8@8½c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½c; granulated, 11½c; A, standard, 10½@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 9¾@10c; extra C, 9½@9¾c; C No. 2, 9⅜@9½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9⅜c; choice brown, 9¼@9½c; prime do, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; choice molasses sugar, 8½@9c; fair do, 8@8½c; common do, 7½@7¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9¾c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8¾c; common, 7½@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 60@65c; extra do, 72@75c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@88c; do prime, 80@82c; do common, 70@72c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 35@38c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8¼@9¾c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 58@60c; cassia, 35@37c; pepper, 28@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.40@1.45; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—The market was much excited, and a sharp advance was again reported. The demand for shipment to the interior, and from the shorts, is very urgent, while the receipts are comparatively small. Very few sales were reported to-day, but $18.00 was freely bid for No. 1 timothy, and other grades in proportion. Several orders were received from Quincy, where hay is wanted to feed the droves of cattle now coming North from Texas. There is also a demand from Michigan, the North, and other points. Since the receipts continue light it is thought that there is little to come forward, or that the farmers cannot spare the hay or find time to bring it to market. The backward spring has hindered the growth of grass, which had been calculated upon for spring feed, and now consumers, having exhausted their winter's supply of hay, find themselves unprovided for. We quote the wholesale prices as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: Timothy, $18.50; No. 1, $18.00 bid; No. 2, $16.00; mixed, $15.00@15.50; prime prairie, No. 1, $14.50@15.00; do No. 2, $13.00; slough, $9.00@11.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $14.00@16.00; prairie, $10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were steady, with the supply and demand moderate. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 9½c; heavy, do, 8½c; part cured, 8½c; green calf, 14@14½c; green kip, 9½c; dry calf, 20@22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 18@20c; deacon skins, 50@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 35@40c.

HOPS—Were quiet, and with the exception of choice hops, weak; however, no grade is quoted very firm. We quote: Common to choice Western, 10@25c. The New York *Bulletin* says: "The features of the market are essentially the same. Trade is extremely dull for all kinds, and the few dealings to brewers are chiefly in the finer grades of State of last year's crop. The producers still hold on to their stock and insist on full prices, which are far above the figures which can be realized here. There is a marked disposition to realize by holders, and quotations are difficult to obtain, from the fact that a buyer is accommodated at almost his own price. Some very fancy State has been withdrawn, as holders refuse to sell at current prices. New York hops, fair to prime, are quoted at 15@33c."

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was only fair. Rates are shaded frequently for large orders, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron | 3 | @ 4 4-10 | rates |
| Horse-shoe iron | 4½ | @ 5½ | rates |
| Plate iron, common tank | 5½ | @ 6 | rates |
| Norway iron | 8½ | @ 9c | ₩ lb |
| Norway nail-rods | 9 | @10c | ₩ lb |
| German plow steel | 10 | @11c | ₩ lb |
| Cast plow steel | 11 | @12c | ₩ lb |
| American tool steel | 16 | @18c | ₩ lb |
| Chrome tool steel | 18 | @21c | ₩ lb |
| English tool steel | 20 | @23 | rates |
| English spring steel | 9 | @11 | rates |
| American cast spring steel | 12 | @13 | rates |
| Steel tire, ⅜-in | 8½ | @ 9c | ₩ lb |

LEATHER—Remains firm and quiet as previously quoted. Stocks are light. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City harness | $ 37@ | 39 |
| Country harness | 35@ | 37 |
| Line city, ₩ lb | 39@ | 41 |
| Kip, ₩ lb | 60@ | 90 |
| Kip, veals | 70@ | 1.10 |
| City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft | 26@ | 28 |
| City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft | 23@ | 25 |
| Country upper | 22@ | 24 |
| Collar, ₩ ft | 18@ | 21 |
| Calf, city | 1.15@ | 1.35 |
| Calf, country | 1.00@ | 1.15 |
| Rough upper, standard | 30@ | 33 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 27@ | 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole | 33@ | 37 |
| "B. A." sole | 29@ | 32 |
| OAK. | | |
| Calf | 1.20@ | 1.35 |
| Kip | 75@ | 1.10 |
| Harness | 40@ | 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 55.00@ | 75.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 36 lbs | 1.65@ | 2.25 |
| French kip, 50 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ | 1.50 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were fairly active and steady. Tin plate is quoted firm from sympathy with Eastern markets. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do, 12x12, $13.00; 14x20, $13.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.00; do, 20x28, $24.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 30c; small, 31c; bar, 32c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 9c; pipe, full coils, 9@9½c; cut do, 9½@10c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 12c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 12c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 34c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAVAL STORES—Were moderately active at unchanged prices, as follows: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 18@22c; marline, ₩ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.00; pitch, ₩ brl, $5.00@6.00; tar, ₩ brl, $4.75@5.00.

NAILS—Were active but unsettled and lower, owing, it is said, to local competition. Sales are made at $3.87½@4.00, inside for large lots. Stocks are light. 20@60d, per keg, $4.00; 8d and 8d do, $4.25; 6d do, $4.50; 4d do, $4.75; 3d do, $5.50; 3d do, fine, $7.00; clinch, $6.62½; 12½c off for large lots.

OILS—In the oil market there were new features. Trade was probably up to general expectations, and prices were sustained at the following range: Carbon, 15½c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, $1.03; do, boiled, $1.08; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do, extra, 90c; do, No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Peachblows were firm under a good demand for the home consumption, and some inquiry for shipment. The offerings continue small. Early rose are also firm. Mixed lots sell slowly at steady prices. We quote: Peachblows, from store, $1.30 per bu; mixed lots, $1.00@1.10; peachblows in car-lots, $1.20@1.25 delivered; early rose, $1.10@1.15; mixed and common lots, 90c@$1.00, on track.

POULTRY—The market is nearly bare of poultry, and choice live and dressed stock sold at full prices. There has been some demand for live chickens for shipment. Dressed stock is nearly out of market. We quote: Turkeys, dressed, 14@16c; do, live, 14@15c; chickens, dressed, $3.25@3.50; do, live, $3.00@3.50; spring do, $6.00; ducks, $3.00; geese, $5.00.

SEEDS—Were quiet. The better grades of timothy met with a moderate demand at $2.50@2.70; clover was quiet at $5.65@5.80; Hungarian in moderate request at 65@70c and millet at 75@80c for choice. We note sales of 25 bags timothy at $2.70; 35 bags at $2.65; 20 bags at $2.60; 235 bags prime at $2.50; 10 bags at 2.45; 27 bags at $5.75; 20 bags at $5.65; 40 bags Hungarian at 70c; 1 car at 67c; 1 car and 17 bags at 65c; 50 bags millet at 80c; 40 bags P t 75c.

SALT—Dealers report a moderately fair local and country demand. Prices are quoted steady except for fine salt, which, it is thought, will decline about 10c when navigation opens. Stocks are light and in the hands of a few. Fine salt is more plenty than other qualities, and it is understood that about 40,000 brls are now in transit by lake, and will arrive soon after the Straits are open. These shipments are largely from Saginaw. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Canada, do, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—Continue to sell freely at firm rates. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 38@48c; do, good, 58@68c; do choice to extra fine, 98c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@88c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.05; common to good do, 70@80c; fair to good old, 65@75c; common do, 40@50c; colored natural-leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is quiet and steady. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c, black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Prices are nominal, as follows: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $6.00@6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market is quiet and without new features. Stocks are very small. The spring clip of wool is now coming forward in California, and is represented to be on the average in fine condition and of good staple. We again quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, washed, prime | 52@55c |
| Tub, washed, common to good | 48@50c |
| Common dingy | 38@40c |
| Fleece, washed, X and XX, light | 45@47c |
| Fleece, washed, X and XX, dingy | 38@44c |
| Fleece, washed, medium light | 45@47c |
| Coarse washed | 37@42c |
| Fleece, unwashed, medium | 30@33c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy | 28@30c |
| Fleece, unwashed, fine | 25@30c |
| Super and extra culled | 35@40c |

## THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

MONDAY EVENING, April 27.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 5,500 head. Trade opened very quiet this morning, and a dull and unsatisfactory market to-day was generally looked for, but as the day advanced the demand improved, and the aggregate of sales made a very good showing. In prices there was no perceptible change. At the opening of the market there was a pretty strong downward pressure from the shipping interest, but holders remained firm, and the prices ruling at the close of last week were well sustained all around. The bulk of the sales were accomplished at $4.75@5.65, but the entire range was $3.00@6.50. Shippers paid $4.75@5.40 for medium to good steers, averaging from 1,050 to 1,350 lbs, and $5.50@6.50 for choice to extra qualities, averaging from 1,200 to 1,550 lbs. A fair amount of stock also went into the hands of local butchers at $3.50@4.80,—principally at $3.75@4.50. There were few feeders in attendance, and prices of stockers were nominal at $3.50@4.75 for common to prime lots. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and over | $ @6.25 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs | 5.50@5.75 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,350 lbs | 5.00@5.40 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 4.75@5.00 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs | 3.75@4.75 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs | 3.50@4.75 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers | 3.00@3.50 |
| Cattle—Texas, corn-fed | 4.75@5.25 |
| Cattle—Texas, wintered North | 4.00@4.50 |
| Cattle—Texas, through droves | .......... |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 76 choice steers | 1,232 | $5.50 |
| 17 medium steers | 1,140 | 5.15 |
| 38 medium steers | 1,120 | 5.12½ |
| 20 fat pony steers | 920 | 5.00 |
| 23 good steers | 1,232 | 5.31¼ |
| 48 choice steers | 1,294 | 5.75 |
| 27 choice steers | 1,233 | 5.87½ |
| 45 choice steers | 1,338 | 5.60 |
| 14 extra steers | 1,537 | 6.10 |
| 17 good steers | 1,177 | 5.25 |
| 15 medium steers | 1,200 | 5.20 |
| 14 choice steers | 1,480 | 5.75 |
| 16 choice steers | 1,337 | 5.75 |
| 66 choice steers | 1,371 | 5.55 |
| 32 choice steers | 1,230 | 5.65 |
| 35 good steers | 1,253 | 5.37½ |
| 51 choice steers | 1,206 | 5.55 |
| 15 choice steers | 1,448 | 5.80 |
| 48 chyice steers | 1,408 | 5.75 |
| 55 choice steers | 1,308 | 5.62½ |
| 45 choice steers | 1,337 | 5.85 |
| 15 good steers | 1,230 | 5.25 |
| 22 choice steers | 1,274 | 5.75 |
| 31 choice steers | 1,374 | 5.80 |
| 77 choice steers | 1,205 | 5.50 |
| 42 good steers | 1,233 | 5.37½ |
| 13 good steers | 1,230 | 5.35 |
| 66 good steers | 1,270 | 5.40 |
| 17 good steers | 1,173 | 5.35 |
| 15 good steers | 1,331 | 5.38 |
| 62 good steers | 1,108 | 5.20 |
| 19 choice steers | 1,345 | 5.65 |
| 53 good steers | 1,133 | 5.35 |
| 36 medium steers | 1,187 | 5.15 |
| 65 choice steers | 1,233 | 5.50 |
| 73 Texas steers | 1,050 | 5.00 |
| 251 good steers | 1,143 | 5.30 |
| 28 choice steers | 1,330 | 5.75 |
| 12 Cherokee cows | 818 | 4.10 |
| 59 extra steers | 1,441 | 6.25 |
| 124 extra steers | 1,415 | 6.05 |
| 20 stock steers | 980 | 4.50 |

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 18,200 head. During the opening hours trade was slack, buyers being disinclined to operate save at a material reduction from Saturday's prices, 10@15c being named as the decline at which they would feel warranted in resuming active operations. Toward noon sellers gave away, and trading at once revived, and between the hours of 10 in the morning and 2 p. m., a liberal amount of stock changed hands. Inferior and common lots were almost wholly neglected, and but few of those descriptions were disposed of. The day's business was accomplished at $4.60@4.80 for inferior; at $5.00@5.20 for common; and at $5.35@5.85 for medium to choice. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63 | 215 | $5.40 | 93 | 202 | $5.40 | 26 | 272 | $5.30 |
| 42 | 188 | 5.40 | 52 | 287 | 5.65 | 109 | 245 | 5.60 |
| 62 | 198 | 5.40 | 55 | 221 | 5.72½ | 107 | 214 | 5.40 |
| 198 | 208 | 5.25 | 44 | 279 | 5.67½ | 58 | 185 | 5.50 |
| 70 | 137 | 5.00 | 50 | 233 | 5.65 | 100 | 170 | 5.35 |
| 54 | 206 | 5.15 | 172 | 235 | 5.40 | 27 | 189 | 5.35 |
| 52 | 212 | 5.15 | 51 | 141 | 4.60 | 27 | 228 | 5.38 |
| 65 | 218 | 4.80 | 21 | 111 | 4.25 | 119 | 190 | 5.35 |
| 52 | 232 | 5.70 | 58 | 216 | 5.40 | 63 | 294 | 5.55 |
| 59 | 230 | 5.45 | 56 | 179 | 5.40 | 53 | 269 | 5.30 |
| 55 | 175 | 5.25 | 51 | 170 | 5.30 | 56 | 243 | 5.35 |
| 60 | 173 | 4.75 | 59 | 254 | 5.70 | 69 | 182 | 5.40 |
| 55 | 168 | 4.75 | 55 | 222 | 5.50 | 59 | 204 | 5.40 |
| 50 | 159 | 4.70 | 120 | 180 | 5.30 | 61 | 202 | 5.40 |
| 65 | 200 | 4.90 | 48 | 218 | 5.18 | 63 | 200 | 5.40 |
| 149 | 180 | 5.30 | 54 | 190 | 5.40 | 65 | 199 | 5.35 |
| 58 | 160 | 5.00 | 45 | 138 | 4.75 | 62 | 207 | 5.40 |
| 50 | 182 | 5.00 | 141 | 124 | 5.35 | 47 | 229 | 5.25 |
| 47 | 169 | 5.00 | 58 | 172 | 5.35 | 70 | 182 | 5.40 |
| 38 | 208 | 5.40 | 57 | 168 | 5.35 | | | |

SHEEP—But little was done in this branch of the market, both the supply and the demand being light. Prices were without material change; quotable at $3.75@5.25 for inferior to common, at $5.50@6.00 for medium, and at $6.25@7.25 for good to choice. L. B. Doud paid $8.00 for a very extra drove averaging 107 lbs.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 27.—BEEVES—Fresh receipts 4,320, making 8,350 for the week against 9,070 for the last week; quality generally fair to good, and a large percentage better than last week; demand fair; market fairly active at about quotations of last Friday, which were nearly ½c higher than on the previous Monday; a few fancy steers sold at 12¾@13c, but 12½c was the outside price for strictly prime steers and 9@12½c the extremes. Beeves were all sold before noon, and market closed firm. Among the sales were 6 cars Missouri steers, 7-cwt, at 11@11½c; 6 cars, 8-cwt, at 11½c; 6 cars av 7½ cwt at 11¼@11¾c; 2 cars av 8½ cwt at 11½c; 2 cars do av 9 cwt at 12½c; 1 car do av 9 cwt at 12c; 7 cars Illinois steers av 6½ cwt at 11@11½c; 12 cars do av 7½ cwt at 11¼@11¾c; 8 cars do av 6¾ cwt at 11@11½c; 25 cars do av 7½ cwt at 11@12½c; 7 cars av 6¾ cwt at 11c; 15 cars av 7½ cwt at 11½@12½c; 2 cars av 6 cwt at 10½c; 6 cars Texas av 7½ cwt at 9c; 6 cars stillers av 6½ cwt at 10½c; and 1 car Texas av 6½ cwt at 10½c.

SHEEP—Arrivals yesterday and to-day 4,170, making 15,790 for the week, against 17,420 for last week; quality average very good and market active and buoyant at an advance of ½c; closing firm at 7@8½c; for unshorn, and 5@7½c for sheared, with one car-load sold at 7½c; sales include 2 cars unshorn Ohios, 80 lbs, at 8½c; 1 car, 80 lbs, at 7½c; 2 cars Illinois do, 97 lbs, at 8½c; 1 car do, 89 lbs, at 7½c; 1 car do, 85 lbs, at 7½c; 2 cars do, 85 lbs, at 7½c; 3 cars sheared Ohios, 88 lbs, at 7c; 3 cars, 85 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car do, 82 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car, 93 lbs, at 7½c; 1 car, 97 lbs, at 7½c, and 1 car poor do, 65 lbs, at 5c.

SWINE—Receipts, 14,560, making 42,470 for the week, against 33,860 for the last week. Hogs in demand and firm at $5.87½@6.00, with 6 cars of Ohio hogs, 162 lbs, at $6.00; dressed easier, at $7.62½@7.75.

### EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 27.—CATTLE—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 249 cars; no sales.

HOGS—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 137 cars; Yorkers, $5.25 to $5.50; Philadelphia, $6.25 to $6.50.

SHEEP—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 8 cars; best, $7.00 to $7.50; medium, $6.00 to $6.75; common, $5.50 to $6.00.

### ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—HOGS—Receipts, 5,700; quiet; bulk sales, $5.00@5.50.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,450; dull and unchanged.

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 27.

### LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $1.75; Muskegon, $1.50; Grand Haven, $1.50; Ludington, White Lake, and Pentwater, $1.62½@1.75; Menominee, $2.00; Oconto, $2.25.

The receipts of lumber were, quite unexpectedly, very large, a favorable wind bringing the vessels in on quick time. Probably forty or more cargoes were at the docks during the day. The offerings consisted principally of common inch and 2-inch lumber and a few cargoes of shingles. The market was moderately active in the morning, 14 or 15 cargoes changing hands, but during the remainder of the day few sales were made. Prices were easy, especially for piece stuff, at $10.00@10.25, the outside for choice Manistee. Common inch boards sold at $11.00@12.00. Lath are quoted at $2.25. The demand was chiefly from the local trade. A cargo of shingles arrived to-day from Green Bay, the first from the west shore this season.

Sales include:

Cargo schr Magnolia, from Pentwater, 120 m common mixed at $10.00. Sold by Wm. Meglade.

Cargo schr J. O. Moss, from Ludington, 180 m joists and scantling (largely 16 ft.) at $10.00. Sold by R. N. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Arab, from Ludington, 140 m mixed, at $12.00 for inch and $10.00 for 2-inch; cargo schr Scoville, from Ludington, 114 m joists and scantling, at $10.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Levi Grant, from Muskegon, 138 m strips, 54 m boards mill run, at $15.00; 41 m lath at $2.25. Sold by J. Fraser.

### AT THE YARDS.

The interior demand was fair for the season at unchanged prices. The local demand was moderate. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First clear | $50.00 | @55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00 | @50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 38.00 | @40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 43.00 | @45.00 |
| Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough | 38.00 | @40.00 |
| Clear siding, 1st and 2d together | 22.00 | @..... |
| Common siding | 19.00 | @20.00 |
| Flooring, first common, dressed | 33.00 | @36.00 |
| Flooring, second common, dressed | 26.00 | @28.00 |
| Flooring, third common, dressed | 18.00 | @20.00 |
| A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward | 38.00 | @40.00 |
| B wagon-box boards | 28.00 | @30.00 |
| A stock boards | 36.00 | @38.00 |
| B stock boards | 26.00 | @28.00 |
| C stock boards | 14.00 | @16.00 |
| Common boards | 12.50 | @13.00 |
| Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 feet and under | 12.50 | @13.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 14.00 | @20.00 |
| Pickets, square | 13.00 | @15.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 13.00 | @.... |
| Cedar posts, split | 14.00 | @.... |
| Cedar posts, round, 5@8 inches | 17.00 | @35.00 |
| Lath | 2.50 | @ 2.75 |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50 | @ 2.50 |
| A or Star | 3.50 | @ 3.75 |
| Shingles on track (A) | 3.00 | @ 3.12½ |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 4d@12s 8d; spring, 11s 8d@12s 3d; white, 12s 8d@12s 10d; club, 13s@13s 2d. Corn, 38s 8d@39s. Pork, 64s. Lard, 45s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

PARIS, April 27.—Rentes 59f 92½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—Evening.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 8⅛@8¼d; middling Orleans, 8⅜@8½d; sales, 15,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and unchanged.

Beef, 88s.

LONDON, April 27.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 3½ per cent, which is the same as the Bank rate. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day, £121,000. Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; account, 92⅜@92½.

United States Securities—5-20s of 1865, 106¼; 67s, 108⅜; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 104; New York Central, 88; Erie, 32⅞; preferred, 52.

Sugar—On spot, 27s 6d@28s; afloat, 24s 9d@25s.

Linseed oil, 28s 3d@28s 6d.

Turpentine, 32s 3d@32s 6d.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Business only moderately active with the commission houses, and the jobbing trade lacks animation. Market for cotton goods quiet, but steady in first hands, with fair demand for medium grade bleached shirtings and four-yard brown cottons; prints less active; percales and printed shirtings in good demand; ginghams dull; woolen goods very quiet; gray dress goods and black silks fairly active.

### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 27.—COTTON—Dull; middling uplands, 17½c; futures closed steady; sales, 21,800 bales: April, 17@17 1-32c; May, 17 3-32c; June, 17½c; July, 17 15-16@17 31-32c; August, 18 3-16@18¼c; September, 17 15-16@18c; October, 17⅝c; November, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade firmer; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.05; common to good, $6.15@6.55; good to choice, $6.60@6.85; white wheat extra, $6.85@7.35; extra Ohio, $6.35@7.50; St. Louis, $6.40@11.00. Rye flour and corn-meal unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and slightly higher; receipts, 128,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.50@1.5?; Northwestern spring, $1.54@1.55; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.57@1.58; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.48@1.60; No. 1 spring, $1.60@1.61; winter red Western, $1.66; white Western, $1.75@1.77. Rye quiet at $1.10@1.15. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn opened higher and closed quiet, the advance being nearly lost; receipts, 123,000 bu; new Western mixed, 84@86½c; new Western yellow, 85½@86c; old Western mixed and yellow Western, 86@88c; white Western, @86½c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 20,000 bu; mixed, 62½@64½c; white Western, 65@67c. Stock of grain in store April 25: Wheat, 456,000 bu; corn, 146,000 bu; oats, 335,000 bu; rye, 26,000 bu; barley, 140,000 bu; malt, 44,000 bu; peas, 350 bu.

HAY—Firm at $1.00.

HOPS—Firm; low to fair, 10@20c; good to choice, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Quiet.

SUGAR—Firm; fair to good refining, 7½@7⅝c.

MOLASSES—Firm.

RICE—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 7½@7⅝c; refined, 15½c spot; held 16@16¼c for May.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 41c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 19@21c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $16.85@17.00. Beef quiet; middles quiet; long clear 10c; short clear, 10½c, May; 10⅝@10 7-16c for June.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 24@27c; new Western and State, 29@38c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer at 98½c.

### BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Markets generally dull and unsettled. Wheat, $1.48. Corn, 4,000 bu new at 76c in store. Oats held at 58c. Rye, $1.05 for No. 2 Milwaukee.

### DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., April 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady. Extra, $1.61; No. 1, $1.60. Corn steady at 75c. Oats in good demand and full prices at 55c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.10@5.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,600 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 400 bu.

### TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat fair and firm; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.?; extra white Michigan, $1.67; amber Michigan, seller May, $1.49; June, $1.52½; No. 1 red, $1.57; No. 2, $1.46; Corn fair and firm; high mixed, 70@71½c; seller May, 70½c; June, 71c; July, 71½c; low mixed, 69½@70½c; Michigan, 70c; no grade, 69½@70c; damaged 68c. Oats fair and firm; No. 2, 52c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

### CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and steady; No. 1 red, $1.56; No. 2, $1.46. Corn steady; mixed, 76@77c. Oats quiet; 55c for No. 1 State; 53c for No. 2.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firmer.

### MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat fair and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.32½; No. 2, $1.28½; seller May, $1.28½; June, $1.29½. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 64c. Oats fair and firm; No. 2, 46c. Rye steady; No. 1, 91c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, $1.55; No. 3, $1.35.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged; mess pork, $16.25@16.50; sweet pickled hams, 10½@11c; dry salted shoulders, 6c, loose. Lard, 9½@10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 214,000 bu.

### CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 27.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat fair and firm at $1.45. Corn fair and firm at 65@70c. Oats steady at 48@53c. Barley dull and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Fair and firm at 14@14½c.

BUTTER—Good demand and full prices for choice.

CHEESE—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet; held at $16.62½. Lard steady; steam sold at 10c; kettle held at 10½c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 8⅞c; spot, 8⅞c. Bacon steady; shoulders quiet at 7c; clear rib, 9⅝c; clear, 9⅞c; also, sales of clear rib at $9.30, loose.

WHISKY—Fair and firm at 93c.

### PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $5.25@5.30; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6.75@7.75; State, Ohio, and Indiana extra family, $7.50@8.25. Wheat quiet. Rye steady. Corn, improved demand; yellow and Western mixed, 85c. Oats, fair demand; white, 62½@64c; mixed, 60@61c.

PETROLEUM—Held firmly at 15½c for refined spot and April; 16c for May; crude, nominal at 11c.

WHISKY—98c.

### BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1.55@1.60; Western spring, $1.50@1.53. Corn dull; Western mixed new at 82½c; old, 83c. Oats steady; Western, 60@63c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Better feeling, but nothing offering; mess pork, $17.25@17.50. Bacon in moderate demand; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib sides, 10½c.

WESTERN BUTTER—Market bare.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.00.

### OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, April 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; prime white Canada nominally $1.80. Corn lower at 83c. Barley quiet.

### ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—COTTON—Firm; middling, ½c higher at 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Dull and drooping; No. 2 red winter offered at $1.6?, no bid; No. 3 offered at $1.40, $1.37 bid. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 67@67½c on track, 68½c last half May. Oats active and higher, 51c in elevator. Barley dull and weak. Rye firm; No. 2, $1.00@1.02.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; standard mess offered at $16.75. Bulk meats quiet and nominal; round and loose lots held: Shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8¾c; but no buyers at these prices. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 6⅞@8⅞c; clear rib, 9⅜c; clear, 9½@9¾c. Lard quiet.

WHISKY—Steady at 94c.

### NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.75; single extra, $5.00; treble, $6.00@7.25; choice, $7.75@8.00. Corn advanced; mixed, 83c; yellow mixed, 85c; white, 96c. Shipments of bulk grain for Liverpool since Friday: wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 142,000 bu. Oats quiet at 60@63c.

BRAN—$1.35.

HAY—Dull; prime held at $23.00; choice, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $17.50@18.00. Dry salt meats firm at 6¾@9@9½c. Bacon dull at 7½@10½@12½@13c. Lard scarce; tierce, refined, 10@10½c; keg, 10½@11c.

SUGAR—Dull; fair at 17½c; strictly prime, 8½c; choice, 9c.

MOLASSES—Nothing doing.

WHISKY—Dull; Louisiana, 97c; Cincinnati, $1.01.

COFFEE—Quiet at 21@24c.

CORN MEAL—Easier at $3.95.

### MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 27.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 16½@17c. Receipts, 1,07? bales; shipments, 1,108 bales; stock, 37,150 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak at $5.00@8.25. Corn meal dull and drooping at $3.60. Corn firm at 84c. Oats scarce and firm; Ohio River, 57@58c.

HAY—Dull; good to choice, $18.00@22.50.

BRAN—Active at 26@27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $17.75. Lard steady at 10½@11½c. Bacon firm at 7½@7¾c for shoulders; 10@10½c for clear rib. Sugar cured hams at 11½@12½c.

### LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged at 16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and unchanged; amber, $1.40; white, $1.45. Corn quiet at 75@76c. Oats quiet at 57@58c. Rye quiet at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $17.00. Bulk shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 9¼c. Bacon shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9⅝c; clear, 10c. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@13½c; plain, 11½@12c. Lard, tierce, 10@10½c; keg, 10½@11c.

WHISKY—93c.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$3,000, $2,000 DOWN, 50x127 FOOT lot, with a splendid 10-room, 2-story dwelling and a small cottage on Mohawk-st., between Wisconsin and Centre-sts.; cars in one block.
$1,600, $1,000 down, nice new 4-room cottage; lot 25x120 feet, on Van Buren-st., between California and Francisco.
$1,600, $300 down, balance monthly, a splendid 6-room cottage, lot 25x180, on Thirty-fifth-st., between Wentworth and Shurtleff-avs.
$35 per foot, 47x125, south front, on Van Buren-st., between Honore-st. The greatest bargain offered in the city.
T. B. BOYD,
Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON PARK-AV., PRICE $2,500; $1,000 cash, balance $500 per year.
Two-story house, lot 25x125, on Hamilton-av.
Octagon-front brick house on Monroe-st.
Four cottages on Sholto-st., cheap.
Fine stone front on Park-av. Will take lot as first payment.
A very large list of brick and frame houses and cottages in all parts of the West and South Sides that we will sell on terms and time to suit. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR THREE DAYS only:
50x125 feet on the southeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-second-st., and 50 feet on the northeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-third-st.; price $80 per foot, $3,000 cash.
Four 25-foot lots on Calumet-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.; price $80 per foot, $3,950 cash, balance in June, 1875.
Twenty-five feet on Douglas-place, 114 feet west of South Park-av., looking down the boulevard; price, $4,500.
Inquire of J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE—28x44 feet, east front, 85 feet north of Randolph-st. Terms of lease only $1,200 per year for 3 years, and $1,800 per year thereafter during entire term. The only lease of the kind in market. Ten years' privilege of purchase. Three party walls. Will be sold at a great bargain. Will pay 5 per cent to improve. $8,000 will build up the lot in a substantial and elegant manner. Being the only vacant lot on State-st., north of Monroe, this lease offers to a man of small means an opportunity that may never again be presented. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house of 10 rooms and lot, No. 188 Vincennes-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND BASEMENT swell-front brick house on Ohio-st., east of Clark; has furnace and all modern improvements. Price, $12,000. Cash, $5,000; balance in about 4½ years. Possession May 1. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, 45 Clark-st., in bookstore.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—THE MARBLE-front dwelling, No. 1335 Indiana-av., just north of Thirtieth-st. Bran new; 9 rooms, and all modern improvements. Price, $9,000; not a cent less. Easy terms. If not sold by May 1 will be rented. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—48X127 FEET EAST FRONT ON Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-second-st.; $3,000 if taken at once. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—37 ARTESIAN-AV.—COTTAGE AND lot, $2,500; will take $100 cash, $180 yearly, 5 years; $1,500 can run as long you wish. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MORE CHANCE THIS WEEK TO buy a good, new 12-room house and lot, 6 closets, &c., water on both floors; finished for two families, in that good neighborhood, near Polk-st. and Western-av. The lower floor is rented to a good tenant, leaving upper part vacant for buyer. Price $3,200; Small payment, balance monthly. Save your rent and purchase this week, or it will be withdrawn. M. HALL, Room 14, 182 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, LOT ON SAMPSON-st., 250 feet west of Ashland-av. Only $850. J. REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, and lot 30x165, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Lot taken in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON WEST SIDE, OCTAGON front, 2-story and basement brick; excellent location; cheap. WALLER BROS., 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES NEAR BLUE ISLAND-AV. and Twenty-second-st., on monthly payments, cheap. WALLER BROS., 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50x183, JACKSON-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-av., cheap. WALLER BROS., 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW BRICK RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, in a fine residence location on South Side. KESLER BROS., Room 5, 124 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—160X121 feet southwest corner of Goethe and Astor-st., surrounded by streets and alleys; in front of Union Square, and near lake shore drive. C. M. HARRIS, Room 2, Palmer House.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSE AND CHEAP lease. Apply at 343 South Dearborn-st., corner Twenty-fifth.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—HOUSE AND LOT 334 Hurlbut-st., $2,150. Lot on Lincoln-st., between Hurlbut and Indiana. 6 lots in Maplewood, on Laurel-av., 100 feet east of Humboldt Boulevard. 2 lots on Cottage Grove-av., one block from depot. Terms easy. ANDERSON, 755 and 757 State-st.

FOR SALE—327 INDIANA-ST.—$200 DOWN, BALANCE monthly. Extra built newly painted 8-room cottage and lot, water on both floors, in extra nice order. Also the cottage and lot No. 1070 West Jackson-st. upon same terms. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house, with brick barn, No. 887 Indiana-av., $14,000, on easy terms. Furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. Apply to CHAS. L. JENKS, corner West Twenty-second and Fisk-sts.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDED by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN THIRTY-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 25x161 to 20-ft alley. J. WEBER, 172 Maxwell-st.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES AND ON EASY terms of payment, a large number of good building lots in various parts of the city (especially on the West Side), ranging from $3,000 to $300. Nearly all convenient to cars and omnibuses. It would pay you to call before buying. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS—EAST front lot and 2-story frame-house, 10 rooms, with good barn, on Burnside and Thirty-sixth-sts.; also basement cottage, 601 Butterfield-st. Apply to OWNER on the premises, or address B 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHLY payments, six new cottages located on Polk and Taylor-sts., near Western-av. Inquire at No. 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV.—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, with lot 25x120, 3 blocks west of Union Park. A bargain is offered for a few days. WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Might furnish a little to parties if required. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET, WITH 20-FOOT ALLEY, on Van Buren-st., near Leavitt, at a bargain if taken at once; subject to an incumbrance of $1,500, about 2 years to run. Address C. WIPPO, 99 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON JACKSON AND ADAMS-STS., east of California-av., good houses and lots, cheap. Inquire of owner, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 9 ROOMS, 139 PARK-av. Call on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FINE RESIDENCE ON ADAMS-st., with 125 feet of ground, for small cash payment and balance exchange. Room 3 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER Harrison and Hoyne-sts. A bargain for cash or short time. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH LOT 25x150, on Forty-fifth-st., near Evans-av.; all in complete order; for $2,500, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT, SIX-ROOM NEW COTTAGE, and lot 50x155, at Irving Park, for $2,500, worth $3,500; a rare bargain. Also, lot 50x135, east front, for $1,250 cash, worth at inside figures $1,500. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE EAST FRONT LOT ON North LaSalle-st., near Chicago-av.; very low for cash or short time. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET CORNER EVANS-AV. AND Forty-third-st., at a very great bargain; also 10 room house, in grove just south of limits, with lot, very cheap; $3,500. HENRY P. GEORGE, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST.—25X188 FT. ON ADAMS-st., near Ashland-av. Will exchange for outside property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—4-STORY BRICK STORE 22X100 FEET, on West Washington-st.; price $20,000. Would exchange for a farm, if not more than 30 miles from Chicago. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NORTHWEST corner of Twentieth-st., 98x177 feet. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner of State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A FINE STONE-front house (new), on Wabash-av., choice location, for $40,000, take it before May 1; rare bargain. LEVI WING & CO., 67 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST PLACE ON THE WEST Side, cottage house, 9 rooms, water and gas, a beautiful place and good neighborhood; yards newly sodded, and everything in good order; lot 26x124 feet to alley, No. 868 West Monroe-st., between Leavitt and Oakley. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LOT AT ¾ ITS VALUE; SOUTH shore and Seventy-fourth-st., 100x200 feet; must sell; going to Nova Scotia. Call at 146 LaSalle-st., basement. A. H. STOVER.

FOR SALE—528 CALUMET-AV., $14,000; 285 WARren-av., $6,000; 688 Fulton-st., $6,000. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner of State and Madison-sts.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES OF GOOD FARM LANDS in Iowa; patent title; $2.50 per acre, if taken this week. Call on or address J. SANFORD, Ogden House.

## TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—ELMHURST—BEAUTIFUL SUBurb, first-class houses, two-story, brick basement, cellar, and 50 or 100 feet ground, for unincumbered farms, or improved city or village property. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STORES, HOUSES, AND LOTS, near Chicago, for buggies, horses, or goods; property unincumbered. Farms in Minnesota for sale. T. B. HUNT, 146 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SAVE RENT!—ELEGANT COTtage and barn; long lease; only $100 cash, balance time and trade. WOLFE, 19 Reaper Block.

TO EXCHANGE—240 ACRES OF GOOD PINE LAND in Michigan for horses, carriages, and merchandise. Call at 36 North Clark-st., Room 9½.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE BEAUTIFUL LOTS IN Cook's Subdivision to Irving Park, for horses, buggies, carriages, or any good personal property. Apply at 36 North Clark-st., Room 9½.

WANTED—LUMBER (10,000 TO 50,000 FEET) FOR first-class suburban lots, beautifully situated within a stone's throw of station; will make it a very desirable investment. E 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—100 FEET AT WEST Maywood, for a house to move on West Side. M. HALL, Room 14, 182 South Clark-st.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSINESS and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME ROSS—THIS CELEBRATED LADY HAS just returned, and can be consulted at 64 South Halsted-st., opposite the Academy of Music. She has no superior in delineating the past, present, and future. In love or business her advice is invaluable. Removes evil influences, gives you better satisfaction than any one in the profession, and treats chronic diseases successfully.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE ARE NOW READY TO PUT OUR property at River Park in the market, and we claim that it is the handsomest and cheapest property within the same distance of the Court-House, viz: 12 miles. Our lots are unusually large, 50x200 feet, and each lot has four handsome forest trees. They are all very near the station; running time of train is 23 minutes. We will sell the first 100 lots at 50 per cent less than lots at any other suburb near the Court-House can be bought. Remember that our lots are larger, handsomer, and much cheaper than any other lots equally near.
We offer special inducements to those prepared to build, and terms to suit every purchaser. Call and obtain plat and price list.
SAYLES & WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—A NEW AND BEAUtiful house, with one acre of ground, delightfully situated upon a wooded ridge in Town of Lake View, near the lake shore, 2½ miles north of Lincoln Park; house two stories, 10 rooms, bath-room, and water-closets, first-class furnace, and kitchen-range; house occupied but one year; can be had at a bargain and upon easy terms. This is a rare opportunity to secure a beautiful country home, within one hour's ride by street-cars from the heart of the city. B. F. CULVER, Room 2, 182 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHWOOD—TO PERSONS WHO are tired paying rent, and hanging on rear street-car, and living on mean streets, working hard and giving lion's share to landlord, killing those children with swill-milk, nice places costing from $1,800 to $3,500; will take as small as $100 down; balance $300 to $500, yearly. Come at 3 o'clock and ride out with me, on the train that takes a large number of Chicago's most distinguished men to their homes in Evanston, Lake Forest, etc., and see places, and get rid the mean business trying to find cheap rents in comfortable place. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 98 and 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELMHURST, CHICAGO'S DElightful suburb, beautiful 2-story brick basement houses, cellar, 50 or 100 feet of ground, on easy terms; would exchange. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—S. ½ S. W. ¼ SEC. 6, 38, 15, on M. C. R. R., and near Sheffield. HAMILTON & BLOHM, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—I HAVE SEVERAL houses and lots situated near lake shore the pleasantest part of Evanston, cheap and on easy terms; also, several houses to rent; also, great bargains in cheap lots and choice building lots. Call or address J. R. FOWLER, opposite depot, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10-ACRE BLOCKS AT MONT Clare, near depot, 70 feet above the level of the lake; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND 60-FOOT lot near Hyde Park Hotel, two blocks from depot, fronting east, on 100-foot street, for cost of improvements, if sold within one week. Also house and lot at Kenwood. Apply to BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—A CHOICE TRACT OF 14 acres, near depot and hotel. Can be subdivided to great advantage. PUTNAM & NEWELL, Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE RENTS BUY A HOME—SIX good houses at Englewood, 4 splendid houses at South Evanston, on monthly payments by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A NEW HOUSE AND large lot for $1,000; a good 8-room house and large lot for $2,500; a very nice place for $3,500. All on easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—10, 20, 40, 80 acres first-class. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY AT OAK Park—Choice residences, $2,400 to $15,000, easy terms, some on monthly payments, and beautiful building lots $20 to $60 per foot. Money advanced on liberal terms to those who desire to build. For sale, at Ridgeland (east of and adjoining Oak Park), within half a block of station, fine choice lots at low prices, and money advanced on liberal terms to aid in building, if desired. CHAS. M. HARTWICK, Room 21 Otis Block, 134 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—I AM READY TO sell on better terms and prices than anybody, the best suburban property of Chicago—houses, lots, or acres. Call from 10 to 1 at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—HOUSES AND COTtages of from five to ten rooms, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $7,500, at better bargains and upon better terms than any commission man or small dealer can afford to give. Lumber, brick, furniture, and carpeting will be taken for real estate. Free ride to view property. Call from 2 to 5 o'clock. C. E. BROWNE, Room 2, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE CORNERS AT WASHington Heights, near depots and railroad crossings; good for residence or business; the cheapest in the market. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, CORNER LOT, at Montrose, water from artesian well, 27 trains daily. Also fine lots and bargains in acres. J. C. FOX, Room 2, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON: 1 TO 5 ACRES OFfered at a great bargain for a few days. Parties wishing to invest where they will realize better than 25 per cent per annum will do well to see this property at once. WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—150 SPLENDID lots near the depot and Normal School, cheap and on easy terms. SPOFFORD, BYRNE & DRAKE, Room 4, 145 Clark-st., Room 1 Maroney's Block, Englewood.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA, HOUSE ON LARGE grove lot, newly painted and papered throughout, near lake, or for rent after May 1; price $3,800; easy terms. E. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—NEAR NORMAL SCHOOL, A NEAT 8-room cottage and large lot; cheap; easy terms. L. L. WOOD, Room 11, 157 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, OR WILL EXchange for improved inside property:
40 acres at Highland Park.
40 acres on West Twelfth-st., near city limits.
20 acres one mile west of city limits, between Ogden-av. and Riverside boulevard.
20 acres Sec. 27, 39, 13.
F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LONG TIME—I OFFER SOME CHOICE bargains in Hyde Park property; also lots near car-shops. J. H. BISSELL, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 2-STORY HOUSE AND 3 lots at Washington Heights; small cash payment down, balance easy monthly installments, with 7 per cent interest. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—200 LOTS, IN GROVE east of railroad; new depot; water and gas soon; $20 per foot. C. L. JENKS, 10 Madison-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—10 TO 200 ACRES ANYWHERE IN Hyde Park or Calumet Townships for cash; please state full particulars. Address H 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—ground suitable for livery and feed stable. Address L 48, Tribune office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—I WILL PAY $2,000 CASH FOR A small cottage and lot within two miles of the Court-House; North or South Side, east of State preferred. Address E B S, Tea Store, 49 Clark-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—30 TO 60 FT., BETWEEN Oakley and Wood, Lake and Jackson-sts. R. D. HILDRETH, 48 South Clark-st., Room 4.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING and miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, Loan Office, 528 State-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at highest price. J. A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited. WEBB & TUCKER, Room 16, 188 Madison-st.

COLLECTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES PROMPTLY done for responsible parties. Ample security given. To physicians, lumbermen, commission men, and parties from abroad we devote our attention. Address F 8, Tribune office.

I WILL LOAN SOME MONEY TO ANY PERSON who will give me a pleasant occupation with a reasonable salary. Address or call on R, at Real Estate Bank, 57 Dearborn-st.

MAP AGENTS—LLOYD, WHO MADE ALL THE maps for Gen. Grant and the Union Army during the great civil war, and whose certificates he publishes, has just completed for 1874 two of the greatest selling maps yet produced on cloth; $20 a day can be made by man or woman. County rights given. Send stamp for descriptive circulars and terms. LLOYD Map Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Wanted, a wholesale agent with a few hundred dollars capital to take the exclusive right of Illinois and Wisconsin, and supply sub-agents in every county.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES—CASH PAID FOR law, medical, and private libraries; good books will bring good prices. Call or address CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

WANTED—RECRUITS. LIPPINCOTT'S BATtery reorganizing. Gentlemen wishing to join our organization will please call on Capt. O. Lippincott, 196 and 197 East Lake-st., and get full particulars. Our company organization is independent, benevolent, and in no wise connected with political [illegible]

WANTED—OLD BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, NEWSpapers, rags, metals; also bottles, for cash, at 286, 288, and 290 Fifth-av. Stock called for in any part of the city free of charge.

WANTED—A 6-FT. SILVER-PLATED CIGAR show case; must be cheap. Address, with price, C 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN GOOD-paying business, grocery preferred, by a young man not afraid to work; will furnish $2,[illegible] Call at 260 South Water-st., for 5 days.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND, HALF-metal or black walnut show case, 6 feet long. Address, giving price and where it can be seen, E 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE RIGHT MAN WITH $1,000 TO engage in a permanent business; good salary given; gilt edge security for the money. J 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCK OF DRUGS FOR SOME BEAUtiful lots at West Maywood. Address M 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF THIS CITY, NOW in Colorado, desires to undertake good paying commission for parties in Chicago or elsewhere. The best of city references as to character and capacity. Address A 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOTTLES, SCALES, PRESCRIPTION counter, etc., for a drug store. Apply at 256 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—CARPENTER OR CONTRACTOR TO build 2 cottages, for payment of a corner lot on North-av. Address 312 North-av.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A 14-HORSE POWer engine and boiler (locomotive) in perfect order. MERRILL & HOUSTON, Iron Works, Beloit, Wis.

FOR SALE—FOUR (4) HYDRAULIC PRESSES, one hydraulic pump, one pair rollers, and five heaters (Callahan make). Address JAS. T. BARTON, 210 Front-st., Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, RIP AND CROSS-CUT saws, arbors and tables, shafting, hangers, pulleys, etc. Dirt cheap if taken before May 1. M 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE AND boiler, upright, of 3 or 4-horse power; must be complete and in good working order. Address BOILER, Tribune office.

## SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE. CITY OFFICE: 172 and 174 South Clark-st. Machines on monthly payments. Work given if desired.

FOR SALE—WHEELER & WILSON CABINET sewing-machine, entirely new, never used, all the improvements; will sell at a bargain. For terms address J 58, Tribune office.

ONE IMPROVED SINGER, ONE HOWE, AND TWO Grover & Baker machines, late improved, in perfect order, for sale below half price. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—PRINCIPAL OFfice, 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, or 10 per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., City Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. Open evenings.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—"ILLUSTRATED HISTORY of the Border Wars of Two Centuries." New, elegant prospectus free; commission largest. C. A. WALL & CO., 197 Madison-st., Chicago.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—BY W. D. KERFOOT & Co., 85 East Washington-st.:
Fine brick house, No. 280 West Washington-st., with barn, carriage-house, &c.; cheap to good tenant.
48 and 50 North Carpenter-st., between Lake and Fulton, 2-story frame houses, 9 or 10 rooms each; $35 per month each.
85 South Peoria-st., south of Madison, nice two-story frame house.
Two-story frame houses, with brick basements and Mansard roofs, containing 10 or 12 rooms each, and all modern improvements, on Walnut-st., near Ashland-av.; cheap to responsible tenants.
Fine frame house, in excellent order, corner Park-av. and Page-st.; has all modern improvements.
574 Webster-av., half block from Lincoln Park and half block from Clark-st. cars, 2-story frame house, brick basement; $35 per month.
21 Lake-av., 2-story frame house, brick basement, large lot, just south of Thirty-fifth-st. and half block from Fair View Station.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT DWELLing-house, 186 Sangamon-st., 10 rooms, all improvements, including gas-fixtures; good barn.
Also, marble-front house, 11 rooms, 29 Macalister-place, fronting Vernon Park.
Will be rented for one, two, or three years very low to a desirable tenant. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3 MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES ON LAKE-st., fronting Union Park. Apply at 42 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front dwelling No. 1026 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st., 11 rooms with modern improvements. Inquire at Room 8 Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—$40, TWO BLOCKS WEST OF LINCOLN Park, new two-story and basement brick dwellings of 10 rooms each; bath rooms, marble mantels, etc; rent, to responsible tenants $40 per month. A. A. LATHROP, Room 24 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE SPLENDID 3-STORY and basement marble-front houses on Twenty-fifth-st., east of South Park-av. Terms low to a good tenant. Apply at office 13, Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—328 WEST WASHINGTON, 3-STORY basement and sub-cellar marble-front house, all modern improvement; the best location in the West Division for a physician. Apply to WM. W. STRONG, 257 West Randolph-st., or 266 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND COTTAGES OF FROM 5 to 9 rooms, in Evanston, near the North depot, for from $15 to $25 per month, or will be sold on monthly payments. Call from 2 to 5 o'clock, at 153 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front houses No. 470 and 472 Wabash-av. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—THE 2 NEW 3-STORY ENGLISH BASEment, marble and plate glass front dwellings, Nos. 44 and 46 East Sixteenth-st. Each house contains 11 rooms exclusive of cellar, and is provided with 4 marble mantels, 3 wash-bowls, 2 water-closets, a bath-room, laundry tubs, hot water boiler, furnace, bells and speaking tubes. ALONZO HUNTINGTON, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—310 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 2-STORY and basement stone-front dwelling. NUTT & BROOKES, Room 26 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—56 NORTH PEORIA-ST., HOUSE OF 10 rooms and cellar; all in good repair. Apply at 151 Monroe-st., in basement.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, $20; COTtage of 6 rooms, $25; also, 4 rooms for housekeeping, $20; all in good order. Location, Smith-st., one block west of Union Park. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 252 WEST WASHINGton-st., 22x76, containing six rooms, with laundry, &c., in basement; price $600 per year. Apply to MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DWELLINGS IN FIRST-rate repair; rent greatly reduced; rent $50 per month; on West Washington-st., east of Leavitt; also 24 and 26 St. John's-place. Apply to owner, ROBERT RAE, 129 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—576 STATE-ST., OVER PEKIN TEA Co.'s store, two floors, 13 rooms, water and gas on both floors; also basement, 21x96 feet. Apply in store.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYments, ten 7-room houses (not shabbily built, but for an investment) situate just east of Central Park, on Park-av. Possession May 1. Rent, $16.66 per month. Apply to H. O. STONE, Room 9, 148 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE WITH 5 ROOMS, No. 599 Carroll-av. Rent $25 per month. Apply to NOBLE & LITTLE, corner Carroll and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 593 WENTWORTH-AV., CONtaining 6 good-sized rooms, closets, pantry, water in kitchen; also shed for wood and coal. Inquire on the premises, or at Room 1, No. 139 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEments; barn, chicken-house, &c.; lot 100 feet front, pleasantly located in Cottage Grove; $900. Apply to JAS. L. WEBSTER, 828 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, WITH BASEMENT, NINE rooms, 238 South Park-av., below Twenty-sixth-st., $40 per month. BENJ. ALLEN, 137 State-st.

TO RENT—835 WEST ADAMS-ST., $65; 49 HAMILton-av., $55; 844 West Congress-st., $40. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF NEW TWO-STORY house, 6 rooms, water, etc., in good neighborhood, near Polk-st. and Western-av., for $16 a month. M. HALL, Room 14, 182 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE ON WARren-av., near Western, double parlors, two bedrooms, with closets, kitchen, pantry, and china closet. Rent $25 per month. Address G 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY COTTAGE 653 DEARborn-st. All conveniences. GEO. P. TREADWAY, 114 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME, WITH brick basement dwelling, southwest corner of Green and Jackson-sts. House of 10 rooms; hot and cold water. Apply to IRA HOLMES, No. 31 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A PARTY WILLING TO ADVANCE several months' rent can get unusually cheap lease of marble front house, 10 rooms, good location, South Side. Address L 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK, CENTRE-AV., VERY low; also 267 Forquer-st.; call and see us. J. S. WOLFE, 19 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 19 CHARLES-place; can have from 12 to 20 rooms; very convenient and centrally located; close to the great R. I. & M. S. R. depot. J. REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

TO RENT—4 NICE 2-STORY 10-ROOM DWELLINGS on Washington-st., between Halsted and Green. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH CELLAR, lake shore, one block north of Lincoln Park, at $25. HENRY P. GEORGE, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1.

TO RENT—ONLY $18—1070 JACKSON-ST., VERY nice 6-room cottage; water in house, newly painted. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—$150 CASH TAKES 1 YEAR'S LEASE lower part 2-story house, Indiana-st.; water in; newly painted and calcimined. Rented past year at $13; $56 interest for your money; your money refunded if house burns. $125 takes upper part, rented past year at $15. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—121 SOUTH HOYNE-ST., $35; NEW brick tenement, 60 Western-av., $20; new brick, 2-story and basement, Hamilton-av.; 821 Washington-st. GEORGE D. PEASE, 99 Clark-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—SEVERAL NEW 2-STORIES AND basement brick houses, octagon fronts, 10 rooms each, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, &c., on North Side, convenient to horse-cars and Lincoln Park. Rent low to good tenants. C. S. WALLER, 326 South State-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, WAter and gas, on Bowen-av., handy to street and steam-cars. Apply at 114 Douglas-place.

TO RENT—COTTAGES 119 AND 117 SOUTH LINcoln-st., near Adams, 6 rooms and closets. Apply on premises, or at 609 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FINE HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, WITH barn, in A 1 location, near horse and steam cars, $45 per month. THOMAS EVANS, 125 Clark-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—FROM APRIL 1 OR MAY 1, FOR A PRIvate family only, a very desirable marble-front three-story dwelling on the South Side, north of Twelfth-st. To a responsible party a very reasonable rent will be made. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND ENGLISH basement brick house, and two-story barn, 720 North Franklin-st., opposite Lincoln Park, with all modern improvements, including furnace and gas fixtures. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, CLOSETS, WATER, etc., 154 Sophia-st.; sewer on street; one block from Lincoln-av. cars. Apply at 29 North Grove-st. Rent, $35 per month.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 188 South Leavitt-st., 10 rooms; hot and cold water; near cars. Apply at 190 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—NO. 595 West Madison-st., large frame and brick dwelling-house, upwards of 20 rooms, furnished throughout, in perfect order and condition; all modern improvements. Will be rented to a responsible party for one or more years at a fair rent. Would take cottage or outside property in exchange for furniture. House now occupied as a first-class boarding-house. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF HOUSE, 599 HUBbard-st., near Robey; 6 rooms, water up-stairs; rent $18. F. M. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—GOOD COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS AT 292 West Harrison-st. near Peoria. Rent $28 per month.

TO RENT—314 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., A VERY nice residence; 8 rooms, water, gas, &c.; $50 a month. C. McDONNELL, 312 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1153 MICHIGAN-AV.
Octagon house, 1151 Michigan-av.; low rent.
House, 1124 Michigan-av.; new and nice.
House, 1120 Michigan-av.; fine location.
Cottage, 37 Artesian-av., $35; near cars.
Store and rooms, Wentworth-av., $15. MEARS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A CHOICE LIST OF HOUSES all over the West Division, ranging in prices. Houses rented, and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 26 ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-st., near Ellis-av.; two-story frame, 9 rooms, good repair. Will rent either floor cheap. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 138 OAKLEY-ST., NEAR Fulton, first-floor, 5 rooms, $25. Arranged for two small families. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE TWO-STORY HOUSE, 56 NORTH Peoria-st.; 10 rooms and good cellar. Owner at 151 Monroe-st. Cheap to a good tenant.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH basement and barn, on Forty-first-st., near horse and steam cars, for $40 a month. WILLIAM BRACKETT, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT houses, $30 per month, near corner of Washington-av. and Lincoln-st. Inquire at 674, corner house.

TO RENT—CHOICELY LOCATED MARBLE fronts on Ashland-av., fronting Union Park; also 328, 343, 345 West Washington-st. Apply at 257 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE upper part of house 75 Huron-st., 6 rooms, in nice repair. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—836 WEST MONROE-ST., 8 ROOMS, modern improvements, $50. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—261 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURnished house, marble front, 3 stories and basement. Apply to F. C. T., 136 Clark-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house 1057 Michigan-av.; 10 rooms. D. G. HAMILTON, 124 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEment stone and octagon front houses, with brick barns, on corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.; also, two 2-story and basement brick houses on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st. All modern improvements; rent low. Apply at 1379 Indiana-av., or 23 Republic Life.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY AND BASEment dwelling house of 12 rooms, containing all modern improvements, situated at No. 20 Myrick-av. Possession May 1. Apply at 68 Myrick-av.

TO RENT—$20 A MONTH—NEARLY NEW COTtage, 7 rooms, water, barn &c., 81 Wilcox-av., near Madison-st. cars. Apply at 123 Market-st.

TO RENT—97 SOUTH ROBEY-ST., LARGE TWO-story frame, with modern improvements; parlors, dining-room, bath-room, &c., on same floor; no basement. Cheap at $65 per month. Apply to DR. W. A. KNOX, 323 West Adams-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, near corner Thirty-third-st. and Forrest-av. Inquire of PULLAM & CO., Twelfth and Lumber-sts., or THOS. McLACHLAN, at house.

TO RENT—773 ADAMS, COTTAGE; 832 MONROE, 2-story and basement brick; 97 Robey, choice modern house; 71 Robey, 3-story and basement stone front. Apply to J. C. GARRIGUS, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—THE TWO LARGE DWELLINGS (CONnected) 746 and 748 Michigan-av., in complete repair. The best location in the city for first-class boarding. Favorable terms to a responsible party. Owner will be at the houses 9 to 10, and 2 to 4, daily.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, No. 19 Langley-av. Carpets and part of the furniture for sale.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—2-STORY HOUSE, 6 rooms, 38 Walnut-st. WALTER P. DEAN, 177 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 81 SHURTLEFF-AV., WITH or without furniture; grounds nicely improved. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE IN BLOCK CORNER OF Twenty-fifth-st. and Indiana-av. Water, no bath. Price, $40 per month. Apply at Room 12, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, INCLUDING bath-room; water in kitchen; well-arranged; entirely new; on Dayton-st., near Centre; close to street-cars; $25 per month, payable in advance. Call at 162 Washington-st., Room 39.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 445 WEST JACKSON-st., 8 rooms, closets, gas, water, barn, double lot, and nice neighborhood, near Jefferson Park, $40. Also, 2-story house, 12 Irving-place, 9 rooms, nice neighborhood; very cheap at $30. Reasonable repairs made for good tenants. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Otis Block.

TO RENT—170 LAKE-AV. CONTAINING 11 ROOMS; hot and cold water; large lot; barn, sewer, etc. A. COOK, 155 Lake-av.

TO RENT—8-ROOM COTTAGE ON TWENTY-ninth-st., between State and Wabash-av. Apply at 204 Burnside-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—NICE HOUSE AND BARN ON WARren-av., or would exchange for suburban property. 57 East Washington-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE, IN FINE order; nice grass yard; east front; no children; near cars and stages. 500 Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN 78 LOOMIS-ST., 5 rooms; will be painted and papered; near Jefferson Park, $30. Owner, 438 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 445 WEST LAKE-ST., 15 rooms; No. 455, six rooms. Apply at 449 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 83 AND 85 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., two-story frame houses; contain eight rooms, all in good order; rent only $45 per month. M. H. HALL, 77 Clark st.

TO RENT—946 WABASH-AV., PLEASANT CORner house with 9 light and airy rooms; street outlook on three sides; modern improvements. Apply at 947 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—99 VINCENNES-AV., GOOD FRAME house, 10 rooms, cheap. W. M. BAKER, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, GOOD LOCATION, house of nine rooms; modern improvements, gas fixtures, and good barn. Will pay fair price for one of the rooms and board for self and child. Inquire at 231 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NO. 757, EAST front, with large lot, at $1,200 per annum, a marble front residence worth $30,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 103 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$55—MARBLE SWELL FRONT THREE-story ten-room house, 22 Langley-av., south of Ellis Park. First-class location; every convenience; open. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WEST SIDE, 12 rooms, nicely furnished; good neighborhood; convenient to business; to good tenant $1,000 a year. WILLS & WILLS, 172 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—$100 CASH TAKES 1 YEAR'S LEASE lower part 2-story house, Indiana-st.; water in; newly painted and calcimined. Rented past year at $13; $56 interest for your money; your money refunded if house burns. $125 takes upper part, rented past year at $15. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—AT NORWOOD PARK, HOUSE OF 8 rooms, $21; one of 10 rooms, $25; one of 12 rooms, $30. F. M. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT RIVERSIDE—NEAR DEPOT, TWO-story frame house in perfect order; furnace, water, gas, &c.; rent cheap. B. W. THOMAS & BEMENT, 129 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—AT RIVER FOREST, 8 MILES FROM Wells-st. depot, cottage of 5 rooms on large lot, with fruit, shade trees, and grapery. Will be rented low to a desirable tenant. Apply to GEO. L. THATCHER, 5 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—A PLEASANT HOUSE near depot to family without children. References required; on Washington-av., near Oak. Inquire for Mrs. BLAIN.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—IN MAYWOOD, near the depot, large new modern house, barn, and large lot; 35 minutes from Wells-st. depot. GEO P. KIMBALL, 51 Clark-st., Room 1.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, ON Washington-st., west of Union Park, two unfurnished front rooms; also one furnished back room, brick house, all modern improvements. Address B 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO SUITS OF 5 LARGE ROOMS each, and one of 2 rooms, with water, gas, closets, etc., suitable for housekeeping, in the building corner Adams-st. and Fifth-av. Apply at Room 1, 180 Adams-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, with shed and closet in rear of 91 South Sangamon-st. Apply at 89.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping. 490 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—NO. 7 WILCOX-AV., 6 PLEASANT rooms with closets and pantries, in lower part of house. Lake and cistern water; $25 per month. J. H. MANNY, 83 Lake-st.

TO RENT—7 NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, second floor, near street and steam cars; price low to good tenant. J. L. WEBSTER, 828 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS FROM MAY 1, for $18; 68 Western-av., between Walnut and Fulton-sts., one block [illegible] street cars.

TO RENT—154 AND 156 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Elegant furnished and unfurnished rooms, cheap. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK—SUITES OF 6 rooms; modern improvements, light and airy, suitable for housekeeping; rent cheap to right parties; on first and second floors. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF A NICE COTTAGE, 331 South Morgan-st., 6 rooms, closets, etc. Apply at 409 Morgan-st.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS OF COTTAGE 1339 WAbash-av. $20. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. BEST LOCAtion in the city, and lowest rents. 85 South Clark st. Also, one unfurnished front room. Inquire at Room 7.

TO RENT—$12 LOWER PART, $14 UPPER PART—Nice cottage, 337 Indiana-st.; splendid order; water in each. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Apply to 190 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 269 West Monroe-st. References required.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS TO A GOOD PARTY WHO wishes to keep some day boarders; a number engaged. 1190 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply Room 30.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ALL improvements, not over $50 per month; prompt pay. Address L 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE. Will board owner for rent. Possession wanted immediately. Address J 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, east of Wabash-av., between Fourteenth and Twenty-second-sts., by gentleman and wife; also, single room for gentleman. References exchanged. C 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FAMILY OF TWO, TWO or three rooms on Wabash or Michigan-avs., between Fourteenth and Twenty-second-sts. Terms must be reasonable. Address G. W. G., 1104 State-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### West Side.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room on second floor suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board.

232 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER PEORIA—A very pleasant parlor with or without bedroom, unfurnished, with board, suitable for two or more.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and first-class table, in a marble front dwelling, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. House newly furnished, and contains all modern improvements.

395 WEST ADAMS-ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF unfurnished rooms, south front, with or without board; first-class; gas and modern improvements; but few boarders.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, in private family.

668 WEST MONROE-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife; also two single gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with rooms and board.

ELEGANT FRONT ALCOVE ROOMS, WITH board; also rooms en suite; house real marble front, three stories; finest on the West Side; situated on West Adams-st., between Ashland-av. and Laflin-st. Parties who will furnish please address J 98, Tribune office.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water in each, with board, in the new stone front block on Ashland-av., corner Washington-st., fronting Union Park. Also accommodation for two young men. Rooms can be seen after Tuesday noon. For further particulars call at 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

### South Side.

16 AND 18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—DESIRABLE front rooms, to permanent parties, to rent with board.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; board for ladies or gentlemen $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board $4.

258 CALUMET-AV.—THE HOUSE OF MERCY—will be opened for the reception of lady boarders, May 1. For terms, address SISTERS OF MERCY.

### Hotels.

ENGLEWOOD HOTEL—PLEASANT HOME FOR the summer. This spacious and well-ventilated hotel having changed proprietary, has been splendidly refitted and refurnished. Pleasant rooms, single or en suite, with board, at reasonable rates; 20 minutes' ride to the city; 20 trains a day; fare only 10 cents. Location delightful and healthy. Address or apply to the proprietor, at the hotel, Englewood.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., OPposite Clifton House—Board $7 and upwards per week. Day-board $5 per week. Transient $2 per day.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A FURnished room, where day board can be had by the meal, in a private family, south of Twenty-second-st. Address M 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WHOSE BUSINESS will keep him within 200 miles of Chicago during the next 3 months, desires board in a private family, for his wife during that time; New Hampshire or New England family preferred. Address 223 West Madison-st.

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS AT a low rental, a desirable dock on the east side of the river, north of and near Twelfth-st. Apply to JOHN ROPER, 41 and 43 Wabash-av.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

### Stores.

TO RENT—STORES 194 AND 196 WEST MADISON-st., near Halsted. A 1 location for jewelry or boots and shoes. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE, 20 AND 22 SOUTH Water-st., suitable for wholesale trade. Four stories and basement. Very desirable.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH ROOMS ABOVE, NO. 129 Forquer-st., corner of Jefferson. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE STORE IN BALLARD'S Block, southwest corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.; possession May 1. Apply to ELY & CO., up-stairs same building.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors 4 East Washington-st.; well lighted, vault, elevator, etc.; cheap to a good tenant. Apply to ELY & CO., Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

TO RENT—2 LARGE STORES AND 2 BASEMENTS; also 28 good rooms, well adapted for two families or a boarding-house; a good location for business, corner Hinsdale and Wells-sts.; rent cheap. Inquire at Hatch House.

TO RENT—FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, 118 South Franklin-st., near Madison, has vaults and steam elevator; alley on side and rear, and suitable for any business. R. M. OUTHET, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK and stone store, No. 817 State-st., cor. Sixteenth-st. Store and basement rented separately. One of the oldest grocery corners in the city. ALONZO HUNTINGTON, No. 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—STORE 122 WEST MADISON-ST., 90 FT. deep, with large shed in rear extending to alley. Apply to W. G. HOLMES, 79 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF THE STORE, ALSO THE basement, 146 State-st. Apply to the agent of the Ætna Sewing Machine Co., on premises.

TO RENT—THE 5-STORY BRICK STORE, NO. 111 Fifth-av. Also the 3-story brick and basement dwellings, Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 Twenty-second-st. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, No. 151 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—GOOD STORE; ALSO BANKING ROOM on Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av. Splendid location; low rents. HENRY WOOD, Room 2, No. 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NOS. 114 AND 116 Wabash-av. Also lofts connected with the same, all large, well-lighted, and supplied with steam elevator. Also, second and third floors of No. 220 Lake-st. Apply at Room 5 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—NO. 12 MILWAUKEE-AV., AN OLD grocery store, with fixtures, etc. Apply at 224 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON MILWAUKEE-AV.; also one on Kinzie-st. Apply at No. 234 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE 13 MILWAUKEE-AV., 20x65; chance to live, or for workmen, in back; price $40. Apply at STEVENS & BARKER'S, 89 Maxwell-st.

### Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE METROPOLITAN Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.; building heated with steam, and has an elevator. Inquire of A. A. MUNGER, Room 3.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM-POWER AND STEAM-elevator; second and third floors, 40x152. Inquire at HARRIS' Safe Manufactory, 23 and 25 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOUR OFFICES, THIRD AND FOURTH floors of 126 South Clark-st. Inquire at Room 2.

TO RENT—OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR IN OTIS Block, No. 130 LaSalle-st.; $100 per month.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 114 AND 116 WAbash-av. Also, lofts connected with the same, all large, well-lighted, and supplied with steam elevator. Also, second and third floors of 220 Lake-st. Apply Room 5, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE STABLE ACCOMMODATing 10 horses, on Randolph-st., near Ann. Terms moderate. Address D 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE THREE UPPER FLOORS OF store 127 South Water-st., between Clark and Dearborn; size 20x140, with front and rear entrances. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE—249 LAKE-ST., ALSO LARGE lofts in Garrett Building. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR, 24X73, IN BUILDING 133 and 135 State-st. A splendid salesroom; steam elevator; steam power if wanted; very low rent. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HALL FOR SOCIETIES—ARRANGEments can be made for securing the use of a hall that will seat four to five hundred, in a building with a passenger elevator, one or two evenings in a week, by addressing C 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-ST.—THE BUILDINGS 15 and 17 Michigan-st., between Market and Kingsbury, lately occupied by E. J. Good & Co., south front, suitable for manufacturing purposes, and lot 20x100, to an alley; will rent for a term of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, IN GOOD locality, a well fitted up market and packing-house. Apply at 16 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE—The new 4-story marble front building, corner of North Clark and Ontario-sts., No. 143, containing 34 rooms. Inquire of the owner, MRS. M. VON GLAHN, 189 North Clark-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRMLY ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, YIELDing a profit of $500 per month, for sale. Investigation solicited. G. G. Address office 14, Palmer House.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS, LONG ESTABLISHed, worth $5,000, covered by a contract for several years, for sale; satisfactory reasons given for selling; investigation solicited. Address J 91, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR sale cheap on West Madison-st., on account of some other business. Address H 96, Tribune office.

AT WOHL'S COFFEE-HOUSE, 179 AND 181 SOUTH Clark-st.—Black walnut bar and fixtures, billiards, and restaurant for sale; must be sold within three days on account of removal; will be sold cheap; rent low.

A NICE MANUFACTURING BAKERY, DOING A good retail trade, for sale. The store large and nicely fitted up; a good oven and bake-house fixings. The only bakery in the neighborhood. If taken before the 1st, will be sold reasonably. Address E 19, Tribune office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS AND clothing business for sale, in one of the best towns in Central Illinois; a splendid opportunity for a live, energetic man with from $7,000 to $10,000; stock in good shape; liberal inducements offered. Apply to J. EVANS & CO., Virden, Ill., or W. L. HEATON, 163 Madison-st.

A SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE AT 167, corner of Ashland-av. and Indiana-st.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE, THE ONLY factory in a city of 25,000 inhabitants and six railroads. Address P. O. Box 488, Burlington, Iowa.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG-STORE, WITH COMplete stock, excellent trade, and splendid locality, for sale cheap for cash. Address L 65, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED MEAT MARKET, WITH good custom, for sale cheap, because owner has other business to attend to. Inquire at 1401½ State-st.

A GOOD CIGAR AND BARBER-SHOP AND news depot for sale. Making from $25 per week. Terms easy, $150 down. Address L 58, Tribune office.

EXCELLENT PAYING RESTAURANT AND SAloon on State-st., between Madison and Randolph, for sale at an extraordinary bargain for cash, by J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st.

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE. Good location. Doing good business. Good reason for selling. LORD, BRIGHAM & CO., 13 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—ROBINSON HOUSE, CORNER LAKE and Fifth-av.; hotel, restaurant, and saloon, situated on principal thoroughfare; rent reasonable, long years; man with a few thousand dollars buys a bargain; owner retiring from business. Come and see yourself.

IBACH'S RESTAURANT—THIS WELL-KNOWN restaurant is for sale. For particulars apply at No. 131 Fifth-av.

MEAT MARKET, WITH HOUSE AND LEASE OF No. 737 West Lake-st., for sale. Inquire of WALL & JAEGER, 52 and 54 West Jackson-st.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF farm, freight, and spring wagons and agricultural implements established. Small capital required. Apply at 41 South Canal-st.

ONE OF THE FINEST FITTED-UP OFFICES IN the city, suitable for a real estate business, for sale. Rent, $50. 185 South Clark-st., Rooms 1 and 3.

ONE-HALF INTEREST CANTERBURY MUSIC-Hall, 133 and 135 West Madison-st., for sale. Reason for selling, going to leave city.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CIGAR AND news store for sale at a slaughter price, $160; must be sold to-day. No. 884½ State-st.

THE DISPENSARY DRUG-STORE, 199 SOUTH Desplaines-st., for sale. Will be sold at a sacrifice if taken at once. Come, make me an offer.

WANTED—A F. AND A. MASON TO TAKE CONtrol of a general agency in Pennsylvania; will pay good salary. 145 Clark-st., Room 35, third floor.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS, WHO have $25 to $100 to invest in a light and honorable business, to call at Room 17 Lakeside Building, corner Adams and Clark-sts., and investigate the chances.

$200 (IF TAKEN TO-DAY) WILL BUY AN ESTablished cash business, in butter, eggs, and general produce. Apply at 153 Twenty-first-st.

$500—WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE business-man with the above sum to join the advertiser in an established business. Address M 15, Tribune office.

$3,680 CASH WILL BUY FINE GROCERY business. Invoices $4,600. A sacrifice. Good cash trade. Call and see. 663 State-st.

$15,000 TO $20,000 WILL BUY AN INTEREST in the best wood manufactory in city. References given and required. Address K 51, Tribune office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ONE RECEIPT FOR A GOLD WATCH, pawned for $50, redeemable in one month; also a small sum of money. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges for advertisement. Call at 505 West Adams-st.

LOST—IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK POCKET-book from under mattress Monday, the 27th inst., during sale at 75 Ashland-av., will return papers in same (of no value to him), may keep the money and no questions will be asked. D. F. CAMERON, 138 East Madison-st.

LOST—APRIL 26, A SMALL BLACK AND TAN dog, named Gyp; has long ears and tail; tail has been broken near the end, and is little crooked. A reward of $5 will be paid for his return to 1222 Indiana-av.

LOST—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG; HAS A WHITE spot on breast; answers to the name of Jack. Anybody returning it to J. GELDER, 864 State-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON THE MORNING OF APRIL 25, FROM A buggy, between the First National Bank and the County Treasurer's office, a bound tax book, marked "Ryerson & Morris," on cover. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to the Treasurer's office, CRANE BROS.' Manufacturing Company, No. 10 North Jefferson-st.

LOST—WHILE MOVING—A CAVALRY SABRE, steel scabbard, gilt hilt, inclosed in a chamois skin case, on Pine-st., between Chicago-av. and Ohio-st. Finder will be paid $5 by returning it to 163 and 165 Lake.

TAKEN UP—A BLACK MARE. THE OWNER CAN have by proving property and paying costs. JOHN HEWITT, Lyons, Ill.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED—FROM MY PREMises on the 26th inst., a small milch cow, one hind teat not milking, and about 4 years old. The above reward will be paid for the return or information leading to the recovery of the same, by ANTHONY BYRNE, ½ mile west of Brighton Bridge, on north side of canal.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE PARTIES WHO TOOK THE property from the vault corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts. will return property to Room 41 they will receive $25, and no questions be asked. C. W. P.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN REAL estate office who can loan $250; A No. 1 security. D 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER IN A PRODUCE COMmission house. Address, stating age, previous experience, references, and salary expected, L 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; SALARY $15. F 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK IN COMMISSION OFFICE, with about $1,000 ready cash; good security given. Address J 56, Tribune office.

### Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 150 OR 200 STONE-cutters; wages $4.50 per day; steady work. Apply at any of the freestone yards in Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE UPHOLSTERERS. Apply at the corner of Twenty-fifth-st. and Calumet-av. F. MOELLER.

WANTED—A NO. 1 PAINTER. MUST COME PREpared to go to work. 201 Madison-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD CALCIMINERS. CALL AT new buildings, corner Indiana-av. and Thirtieth-st., early.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—CARRIAGE PAINTers. Inquire at the office of the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company, State-st., near Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND LABORERS AT Highwood; part cash, part towards lots. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS. APPLY AT NEW MARble-front buildings on West Washington-st., near Curtis. O'BRIEN BROS.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CALCIMINERS; COME ready to work at 7 o'clock, at PINKERTON'S Office, 130 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, MALE OR FEMALE; unexceptionable references as to ability required. 13 South Green-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. APPLY THIS MORNing at shop on Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORDER COOK; NOT married preferred. Robinson House, 136 East Lake-st.

WANTED—MAN QUALIFIED TO RUN SMALL steam-engine, make ordinary repairs, and be generally useful about the premises, for moderate wages. Address A 3, Tribune office.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—30 TEAMS, 15 GERMAN AND SCANdinavian farm hands. CHRISTIAN & KING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT, WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD SEWING-MAchine travelers, by a responsible standard company. Make application by letter only, giving references, former experience, &c. Address W. H. WELLINGTON, Agent, 150 State-st., Chicago. None but experienced men need apply.

WANTED—MEN TO HANDLE OUR GREAT "Labor-Saver." If you want to make big money on small capital try it. Samples sent for 50 cents. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE BOY, FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, to take care of horse and cow and work in garden, &c. Wages, if well recommended and worth it, $150 a year. Call at 129 South Water-st., between 9 and 10 a. m., on J. M. LYONS.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN GENTEEL BUSIness; agents make from $25 to $100 weekly. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 112 East Madison-st., Room 21.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HONEST MEN, ONE FOR Iowa and one for Kansas, with about $200, to take control of a light business. Will allow expenses and $75 per month and share of profits. Reference required. Apply to BROWN, Room 18, 127 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO A RELIABLE MAN, WITH ABOUT $2,500 ready cash, I will give a good situation, with first-class real estate security. Address J 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—BARTENDER, WITH GOOD REFERences, at 18 West Lake-st.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—AN A 1 COOK AND PROTESTANT AND one who is willing to go East for the summer. $5 per week will be paid. Apply at once at 795 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE PASTRY COOK who can come well recommended will find steady employment at Railway House, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND WASHER and ironer, at 996 Michigan-av. Must be well recommended.

WANTED—AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE: 2 EXperienced diningroom girls; 1 chamber girl and 1 scrub girl; 1 good steady man.

WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AT EVanston, 2 good diningroom girls and an assistant laundress and scrubbing girl. Inquire at basement, 208 LaSalle-st., 11 to 1 o'clock Tuesday.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework, at 461 West Jackson-st. Good references required.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress. Must furnish the best of city references. Apply at No. 2 Ashland-av., corner of Park-av., between 9 and 11 to-day.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR WEAVING HUMAN HAIR switches. Apply of CHAS. H. PFEIFER, Room 29, northwest corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—AT 231 ERIE-ST., A GOOD COOK; ONE who can come well recommended.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK who understands how to cook, wash, and iron. No Irish need apply. 297 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl for general housework in a small private family. Call, after 12 o'clock, at 378 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer, and reference required. Call at 1286 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. Must come well recommended. Apply at 891 State-st., south of Eighteenth.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework. Apply at 640 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO COMPETENT girls, one for second work, the other as laundress, and to make herself generally useful. They must understand their business thoroughly, and have good references. Apply between the hours of 11 and 12. 830 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK FOR a family of 3, 11 miles in the country. An American will be treated as one of the family. Address L 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GERMAN GIRL THAT can assist at cooking and do kitchen work. Apply at 694 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ONE VEGETABLE COOK AND ONE woman to work at steam table; must understand the business and come well recommended. Call at Ogden House at once.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 55 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, at 570 Michigan-av.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES WHO UNDERstand running sewing-machine to learn making corsets. Apply to J. NEWMAN, 90 State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT-MAKERS, AT COLLINS', 138 Dearborn-st.

### Milliners.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS, AT D. A. HEWES', 258 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—4 FIRST-CLASS MILliners (trimmers); come prepared to work. TELFAIR BROS., 189 West Madison-st.

### Nurses.

WANTED—WET NURSE; ONE WHO CAN COME well recommended; English, Irish, or French preferred. Apply at 1135 Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.

### Housekeepers.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER for an hotel. Address, with full particulars and references, HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER, West Side P. O.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER; A YOUNG WIDOW lady, not over 30 (American), preferred. Please state when and where an interview can be had. Address J. W. MITCHELL, North Side Post-Office.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WAITER GIRLS AT THE PRETTY Waiter Girls Free Concert Hall, 226 Milwaukee-av., corner Chicago-av. Good wages. Call early.

WANTED—A GIRL TO FEED RULING-MACHINE. BRYANT, WALKER & CO., 148 Clark-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY CLERKS AT the Exposition Bazaar, 109 State-st. and 185 and 187 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANVASsers for the Remington Sewing-Machine. Liberal inducements. 285 State-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT COUNTER NEARly new, suitable for bank or insurance business. Must be sold to-day for best it will bring. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 142 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—R. R. TICKETS TO DENVER, COUNcil Bluffs, Kearney Junction, DesMoines, Boston, New York, &c., cheap; tickets bought. EINSTEIN, 177 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NO. 9 HALL'S SAFE IN good condition. Apply at Room 14, 125 East Washington-st., or Room 3, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE TRIBune from January, 1873, to date, nicely bound; also, of Landowner from January, 1872, and Real Estate Journal from March, 1873, to date. Address J 28, Tribune office.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A BARGAIN—A SPENDID OAK BUFFET SIDEboard, fine marble-top; cost $150; equal to new; for sale at $60. 643 Michigan-av.

I WANT ONE STAIR CARPET, AND ABOUT 25 yards Brussels; state price. D 87, Tribune office.

PARTIES DISPOSING OF HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, pianos, sewing machines, or any kind of goods or merchandise, should call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—5,000 YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE. Now is your time to go to housekeeping, while prices are so low, and an opportunity so favorable is offered. Stoves and a full line of housefurnishing goods, and all things that are needed to start housekeeping with on easily monthly payments, at 733 West Madison-st., Chicago. E. W. LOWELL & CO.

## MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT PIANO AT A SACRIFICE—A FIRST-class, bran new 7⅓-octave rosewood pianoforte, cost $650, for sale, with stool and cover, for $250. Residence 683 Michigan-av.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans; renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE NEW piano, fully warranted, for new furniture. Address, for one week, R L S, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTORNEY OF ten years' practice as conveyancer in a real-estate office. Address 201, El Paso, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant; have had 4 years' experience in wholesale notion business; am willing to work; can give good references. Address J H, Box 449, Waukegan, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE house or office by a young American familiar with the German language; best of city references given. Address G C, 119 South Robey-st.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT at posting books, opening and closing accounts, copying, &c., by an experienced bookkeeper; charges moderate. Address D 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR office-man in a real estate, insurance or contractor's office. Address G 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR retail drug store; 5 years' experience and satisfactory references. Address for 5 days G 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 24, as assistant bookkeeper, corresponding clerk, or for general office work; city references. D 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman, in some store. Speaks English and German. Address J 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG youth in some office, who is willing to make himself generally useful. JOHN THORSON, 344 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience, as assistant bookkeeper or clerk in dry goods or hardware store. Best references given. Address D 10, Tribune office.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MANUFACTURERS—By a competent person, who has had several years' experience, as superintendent or proprietor of machinery-manufacturing in all branches. H 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO learn house-painting; slight experience. Address L 41, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses; first-class references from my last place. Please address D 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AS a coachman; understands the treatment of horses, and can give first-class references. Address F. FISCHER, corner Washington and Market-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY AN Englishman who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; careful driver; willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address M 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman in a private family; well experienced with the care of horses; obliging; with the best of references. Address A 70, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane), in some kind of business, or to take care of horses; is willing to work; can speak English and German. Address A 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MY PRESENT CONDITION renders this action imperative. A family to support, I appeal to those desiring help, in-door or out-door employment, a situation that will aid me to help myself in the support of my family. I would not consider compensation so much an object as the prospect of a permanent and respectable situation. I am willing to render myself generally useful. Satisfactory testimonials as to character and fidelity. Was last employed as Secretary of the Medical and Sanitary Department of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. Address W. O. LUDLOW, 223 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—I MUST HAVE EMPLOYment. Can do anything that does not require an actual apprenticeship to qualify in. Am married and settled, but cannot be contented when idle. Address D 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR, OR TO drive a light delivery wagon, or any kind of position having outdoor work; age, 28; highest references. Address D 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IF ANYONE DESIRES THE services of a live man, and will give salary commensurate to his services, I would be pleased to serve him or them. Address D 23, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a small private family. Best of reference given, if required. Please call for two days, at 24 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, by a competent English girl. Address No. 178 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do light second-work or take care of children. Please call at 118 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL, to do general housework. None but first-class family need apply. 173 Barber-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, to cook without washing, or will cook and wash for small family. No objection to country. Good references. 55 North Market-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO SISTERS WOULD like situations, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as second girl and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking care of children. Have the best of city references from their last place. Call, for two days, at 100 Canal-st., near Eighteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, willing to make herself useful in a small family, a widower's family preferred. Address 394 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second-work in a private family. Please call at 171 Wesson-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL of long experience, to do kitchen-work; best of references given. Apply at 40 Union Park place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SCANDINAVIAN ladies; one as cook, and the other for general housework. Call at 194 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 27 East Erie-st., up-stairs, in front.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG girl to do general housework in private family. Inquire at 237 McGregor-st., near Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SCANDINAVIAN girls, one to do general work, and one to do second work in a small family. Call at 437 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD GIRLS, 1 AS cook and the other as second girl; references given if required. 24 Butterfield-st., in rear part of the house.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WOMAN AS cook in hotel or restaurant, meat or pastry; city or country; one who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at 409 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Apply at 165 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. 93 Seeley-av. Reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or second work. Call at 373 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in private family. Has good city reference. 122 Coolidge-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work in a private family. Inquire at 63 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, IRONER, AND washer. Apply at 730 West Hubbard-st., for two days, by letter or in person, lower part of house.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PASTRY COOK OR TO do general housework in a private family. Apply at Rock Island House, Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at No. 23 Wilson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A PLACE TO DO SECOND work in a private family on the South or North Side. Can furnish first-class references. Call at 1143 Prairie-av. to-day.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private boarding-house or restaurant; second work or dining-room only; references if required. Apply at 719 State-st.

### Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, TO do gentlemen's work. No. 17 Cornell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS seamstress, with machine, or to take work home. Call at 37 Granger-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO sew; would assist with light housework. Can be seen with present employer. Please call for two days, at 113 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a first-class cutter and fitter. Address Mrs. H, 55 Pride-place.

### Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE. CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant, or to invalid lady; willing to work. Will give good references. Address M 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A healthy young Protestant woman. Apply to DR. STEEL, Cook County Hospital, this city.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY as housekeeper for widower with small family. Please call to-day, at 531 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN the city or to take charge of an invalid lady. Please call for three days, at the Sisters of Mercy, corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.

### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help of all kinds can be supplied at MRS. THOMPSON'S office, 257 State-st.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH GIRL wishing to return to her home would like to go as nurse to an invalid lady or children, having her expenses paid as consideration; has had experience, and can give best of references. Apply to H. C. TILLINGHAST, 141 Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS CLERK OR cashier, or office-girl. Can come well recommended. Address 446 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR SIMILAR position, by a young lady of experience. Address K 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do light work and a little sewing, or take care of a baby. Please call at or address 43 Sholto-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO HAS FROM $20,000 TO $50,000 cash to join a man in the real estate business whose profits have averaged $40,000 per year for the last 5 years, and who now has $300,000 worth of real estate (most of which is unincumbered) which he will put in, the whole or a part, at such wholesale figures as to make it an object for any man to invest. None but a first-class man, and one who has the money, need apply. Call at Room 3, 153 Monroe-st., from 2½ to 4½ o'clock on real estate.

PARTNER WANTED—MAY 1—IN DRESS AND cloak making; must be fully competent to take charge; advantageous terms will be offered. Address, with references, MRS. RICHARDS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $500 TO $1,000, in a genteel cash business that pays well and can be added to by more help. Address A 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 OR $30,000, IN a wholesale grocery, with an established trade. Address B 27, Tribune office. By permission, the advertiser refers to Harmon, Messer & Co., Franklin, MacVeagh & Co., G. C. Cook, of G. C. Cook & Co.

# A WOMAN IN WASHINGTON.

## She Visits the Capitol and Sees the Sights.

## Her Impressions of the Senate, the House, and the Supreme Court.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*
WASHINGTON, April, 1874.

The first inside view of Washington that a woman gets is usually in the long reception room at WILLARD'S, after Congress has adjourned for the day, when the members are coming home, and the ladies are assembled there to greet them. Many of the latter are as much on the qui vive as to what has been done and said, as any of the gentlemen, and a few minutes' quiet attention to question and answer generally suffices to give one a very fair idea of what has been done and said at the Capitol.

The house is not as full of residents as it was, the repeal of the salary-grab having forced a certain amount of economy upon some of our law-makers, and consequently caused them to withdraw from the great caravansary. It is, however, crowded with birds of passage, like your correspondent. People who have been South for the winter, returning, many of them with the same coughs they took there,—the mild climate having prolonged life, not cured disease. Bridal parties abound, and each train brings one or more pairs who have invested in this lottery. You know what Tennyson says about a young man's fancy in the spring of the year, and a young woman's seems equally compliant. A group of ladies on the sofa are discussing affairs and reputations. The former seem to appreciate in value, the latter to depreciate. A Sister-scribe is taking notes after the "chiel's" fashion, in a very familiar manner, hurrying up her correspondence for the evening mail; while your correspondent looks lazily on, until her eyes meet those of an acquaintance. Then she, too, gets a chance for a gossip; and what woman's tongue would not wag as soon as the fetters of enforced silence were removed? That at least has been our reputation so long, we have a right to satisfy it.

The next day found me on my way to THE CAPITOL.

Photographs of all public buildings are too numerous to make any description of that edifice anything but a work of supererogation. The black drapings for Sumner were the first things noticeable, contrasting vividly with the glittering marble. Externally one gives but a casual glance at them; but, as you ascend the stairs and admire the polished wainscot of Tennessee marble, the drapery of woe once more forces itself upon you; and, if a woman, you shrug your shoulders, tip-tilt your nose, and say, "Cheap!" Black paper-cambric, no matter how elaborately festooned, does not seem in exact keeping with a marble edifice with some pretensions to elegance and grandeur. Is it the state-mourning kept for such occasions? Was it bright by contrast? If so, what did it cost? These are questions of financial importance which a woman has a right to ask, knowing the value of dry goods and the eternal fitness of things. As for a man, he wouldn't care so long as it wasn't any of his funeral.

As we ascend the staircase, patriotically prepared to admire all we see, and are about to fix our eyes on that nautical feat of Perry's, my feminine sensibilities receive a second shock from a vision of epicene millinery; Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, bound in boots and broadcloth, with an appendix much uglier than the original volume, blocked our way, and frowned upon me as a symbol of an effete civilization, in long skirts and a bonnet. Like the man who had no gastronomical prejudices, but found turkey-buzzard was not good, so I have no prejudices in regard to costume, but epicene millinery is not becoming.

Having passed the woman of the future, if she is strong enough to become the representative of natural election (in which case may the Graces pity our descendants, and make them blind, like the fish in the Mammoth Cave), we at last reached THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Entering the gallery and looking down, a rather good-sized schoolroom presented itself, with a great many truants, or else the students must have been consigned to the class-rooms to study their lessons. A nice, large, well-fitted room, with each desk separated from the neighboring one. But the boys! Custom may not have staled their infinite variety, but age had decidedly been trying the withering process on a number of them. They did not look so happy as when their desks were made of pine, and they whittled their initials on them, and sometimes, in a shame-faced way, without any very sharp outlines, generally backwards or upside down, those of the little girl in a sun-bonnet with whom they exchanged apples and cakes. Poor boys! How many of them would like to drop their decades, and get back to the days when they spouted "Casabianca" or "My voice is still for war, Gods!" in an ascending scale, without taking breath until the screech ended on "God," and murdered euphony.

Many of the notabilities were pointed to me, some of whom are known to a proportion of your readers personally, while your columns have made them all familiar characters to the general public. They appeared rather disorderly; there was much moving about, and very few of them seemed much interested in the Mennonites who were being discussed. One ci-devant boy, who had attracted us from the first by his bright, alert look and intelligent face, kept on busily writing at his desk, occasionally giving a quick glance upward, but never stopping in his work. I knew him, for he has been too prominently before the public not to have his face caricatured by his opponents, and I need hardly say it was Carl Schurz. Neither of the Senators from Illinois was present, and I did not, therefore, see the gentleman whose name always calls to mind that fable of *Rana rupta et Bos*; only, instead of Mr. Logan's meeting the just fate of that unhappy specimen of the frog family, it is the national credit he is desirous of inflating to the bursting point. With his brother *ranæ*, however, he will probably suffer from the fullness of his success; and of each of them it may yet be written, "*Rupto jacuit corpore.*"

Mr. Carpenter moved in the Louisiana matter. Mr. Sherman inserted his little wedge; and then I understood some one to say that, "As it (the bill) had waited four months, he thought it might wait another half-hour." Mr. Carpenter was evidently roused by the opposition; and his, "Gentlemen, this means *business!*" was given with the emphasis that showed he meant business at any rate. Mr. Frelinghuysen rose to reply, and Mr. Carpenter moved around near him, and seemed his most, if not his only, attentive listener. All the rest of the class who were not interested in that lesson went out, and it seemed to me that it must be inborn for a man to like the sound of his own voice, or none could be found willing to talk to so few listners, so many empty benches. It is said Schurz, however, is about the only man who can claim the attention of a full Senate. This gentleman still continued writing. Mr. Frelinghuysen's periods were delivered with dignified composure; but, if his speech was weighty, it certainly was not brilliant enough to enchain the attention of one whose time for sight-seeing was limited.

Leaving the High School, we went over to THE PUBLIC SCHOOL, with its larger but jollier crowd. These lower-form boys had their desks in groups of three for the most part; and, as they probably found other amusement than swapping jack-knives, and had forgotten the precise penetrative power of a bent pin, it could not matter. I can't say that I think this branch of the State School was much better kept than the others. It certainly did not impress me as being the place where our chosen Representatives make or break us according to their own sweet will. I happened on a stupid time. Hearing 300 names called is not inspiring. Nobody called names, except the proper person to do so, in the proper time; and nobody knocked anybody down, either with word or deed. An hour passed in listening to a repetition of even such inspiring names as Montmorency or Plantaganet would be probably quite as much as any uninterested human could stand, and so the roll-call which followed the reading of amendments grew monotonous. We surveyed the crowd in the gallery. A large delegation of the emancipated brethren sat in one section by themselves, listening attentively to the amendments as read, which, when followed by the catalogue of proper names, had the responses been left out, would not have sounded unlike one of Walt Whitman's poems. The sable sisters in Washington are not at all proud, but seat themselves alongside of the white ones without the least aspiring tendency to their noses. Two young Susan 13's, on their way to school, had stopped in to listen to the rhythmical sound of, Smith, of Pennsylvania,—Yea; Smith, of Ohio—Nay. They are probably the coming suffrage women, but they were very like that dreadful infant in the Bab Ballads who died an old dotard at six. I did not dare look at their books, but am sure they were not the ordinary speller and geography.

A glance into the Library, where there were many students, several ladies among them; a survey of the pictures, which every one knows by the many prints of them that have found their way into the remotest Territories; then we looked at VINNIE REAM'S STATUE OF LINCOLN.

The buttons are good, there is no doubt about that; and the soles of the shoes are not bad. In fact, to the ordinary woman, whose attempts at modeling have never gone beyond dough,—which, however gracefully modeled, has usually, owing to a certain leaven in it, quite eradicated every curve of beauty in the baking process, and caused her Apollo Belvideres and Venuses to look like hydrocephalic infants,—even this is a marvel. I am one of those women. I could do as well as Vinnie Ream did, still, if I wanted my children to grow up with esthetic tastes, I should not take her statue of Lincoln as a means to that end. The statue of Washington, which was borrowed from Richmond by our soldiers after the suppression of the Rebellion, still graces, or disgraces, the Rotunda. The many stands with trifles for sale, scattered about, do not add to the imposing effect of the building, and involuntarily remind one of that incident in Scriptural history where the Temple is accredited with being a den of thieves. I suppose it gives the place a nice, social look in the eyes of many who are interested in peanuts and pin-cushions, photography and feather-fans, and like to see them thus spread out for sale,—their pettiness detracting from and disfiguring the chaste beauty of the place, like Folly's cap on the grand head of Jove. They certainly prevent any sense of severe majesty or graceful elegance of architectural design which might otherwise obtain when viewing our Capitol, and are as little to my taste as would have been that individual who, when invited to stay to tea, be sociable, and make himself quite "to hum," accepted the invitation, and then proceeded to illustrate his definition of "being sociable" by removing his shoes and socks and paring his nails. I certainly must protest against these petty hucksters' stalls in the Capitol. No doubt the shrine may sanctify the relics bought therein, but patriotic devotees would better show reverence by purchasing outside the sacred fane, even if, by so doing, they lose a little extra holiness in their mementoes. At all events, custom not having vitiated my sensibilities on this point, the effect was painful.

A glance into THE SUPREME COURT, which I left with profound pity for the entire Judiciary. The Chief Justice sat in grave meditation, looking intensely bored, as he must have been. His brothers in misfortune occasionally exchanged a word and smile, and relapsed into silent mournfulness. The cause? A tedious little man, who, in a shambling sort of way, was pleading a case in regard to a contract for trees. A joke or two, the point of which I vainly sought to find, or even their application, and which were received by the Judiciary in the most stolid manner, and he again went on with his speech. Who would be even Chief Justice? What honor, what emolument even, could pay a man to be obliged to pass his time in listening to such a seemingly irrelevant speech, uttered in such a hitchy, slip-shod manner? Had it been softly monotonous, we might have gone to sleep; but, as it was, it was simply exasperating. I decline now being elected Chief-Justice-ess when Susan B. gets her rights, if such would-be lions are then to roar gently as sucking doves. I should disgrace my gown by squeezing him with some mechanical contrivance to get out a good, honest roar that meant something. As neither myself nor my escort knew who the man was, this is perfectly impartial judgment. I never before, however, realized what that dignified body of men must have to endure, viewing them only from afar, as endowed with a power which is only superseded by so-called Higher Law, they seemed a body to be envied. Closer investigation shows that they are often to be pitied. Their robes of office seem a fitting regalia, and I am not sure that some special and appropriate costume might not be a desirable thing for the other branches of the Governmental body. IN THE HOUSE, for instance, the amount of good looks, or even superior intellect, is not overwhelming; and I am not certain that a silk-gown and a mortar-board might not be an improvement to many. The Protective Tariff member, who grinds his special ax, and dupes himself in the eyes of his constituents by his persistence in wearing homespun, would probably rebel, as it would cover his virtues from the eyes of the world; but, altogether, I think a good many of them might even be hid under a bushel and not be missed. I did not see a man in the House homely enough to be handsome, for rugged features may shine with the light of intellect; but these picked men looked as if they might have been selected haphazard from any crowded thoroughfare. Of course, there are some exceptions, and should any of them chance to read this, why, as each individual will think that he is one of the exceptions, I am perfectly safe in putting my impressions into print.

Returning to the Senate-Chamber, we found matters as we had left them.—Mr. Frelinghuysen still speaking to a very few people, and Mr. Carpenter listening with his cheek resting on his hand. Mostly empty benches. Schurz still writing, one member reading the newspaper, and two others talking. It was not encouraging, and we left,—I feeling really glad that I was neither a Supreme Judge nor a photographer in the Legislative Halls. A. D. H.

# AMUSEMENTS.

### THE OPERA BOUFFE.

The second week of the opera bouffe season opened with a light house, which was undoubtedly owing to the disagreeable storm, as "La Perichole" is a favorite opera of this school, and the role of the street-singer is by far the best in Aimee's repertoire. Without so much of the broadness and gaucherie which appertains to many of her other characters, there is, nevertheless, a piquancy and zest, mixed with, now and then, a dash of mock pathos, which make the character really an enjoyable one. By far the larger part of the work is dialogue, which is peculiarly distressing to the average American trying to pick his way through the libretto, but such musical features as there are, are decidedly rollicking, and now and then a serious aria is introduced, which has all the more novelty by the very force of contrast. In her make-up of the character, especially as to dress, Aimee is peculiarly picturesque and graceful, and both in the serious and ludicrous phases of it, she is more consistent and true to dramatic effect than in any of her broad parts. Her most successful numbers were the couplets ("Le Conquerant Dit") with *Piquillo* (Juteau), which were encored; the serious Letter aria, bidding good bye to *Piquillo*, which is somewhat after the "Ditez-Lui" fashion, and which seems utterly out of place in a work of this kind; the Drunken Song ("Ah! quel Diner") in which she gave a very clever imitation of inebriation, and one which would have distressed a crusader, resulting in a tumultuous encore; the finale to the first act, to which she brought a constant ebullition of vivacity and drollery; and the finale to the second act, which is a very palpable burlesque on Verdi's finales. The roles of *Piquillo* (Juteau), *Don Andres* (Duchesne), *Don Pedro* (Lecuyer), and *Count de Panatellas* (Duplan), were all well filled. The latter actor has a quiet fund of humor, which is very droll at times from its solemnity. Juteau was in his best vein, and contributed a large share to the general success of the performance, which was much more decided than that of any performance yet given by the troupe. As often happens in opera bouffe performances, the smallest audiences get the best performances. This evening "La Vie Parisienne," one of the most rollicking and wild of all Offenbach's operas, will be produced, and as it has not been given here for many years it ought to draw a large house.

### TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.

Mr. Frank T. Baird, the organist of the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Carpenter and Washington streets, will have a testimonial concert given to him at the church, this evening, by its members, the programme of which will be as follows:

PART FIRST.

1. Organ Solo.................................
*Mr. Louis Falk.*
2. Duo—"Flow Gently, Deva".........Parry.
*Messrs. Howard and Sloan.*
3. Aria, from "Lucia,"—"Regnava nel Silenzio".........Donizetti.
*Mrs. Rice.*
4. Piano—"Lucrezia Borgia".........Thalberg.
*Mr. Baird.*
5. Song—"Absence".........Pease.
*Miss Glenn.*
6. Trio—"The Mariners".........Randegger.
*Mrs. Fox, Messrs. Howard and Sloan.*

PART SECOND.

1. Songs—{a. "Dreams".........Hodges
{b. "Esmeralda".........Levey
*Mrs. Fox.*
2. Aria from Joshua—"Shall I on Mamre's Fertile Plain".........Handel
*Mr. Sloan.*
3. Piano—{a. "Berceuse".........Gottschalk
{b. "La Marseillaise".........Liszt
*Mrs. Rice.*
4. Quartette—"Their Sun Shall No More Go Down".........Tuckerman
*Mrs. Fox, Miss Hancox, Mrs. Balfour, Miss Glenn.*
5. Duo—"Through Valley, Through Forest".........Blangini
*Mrs. Balfour and Mr. Howard.*
6. Quartette—"Woodbird".........Abt
*Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Balfour, Messrs. Howard and Sloan.*

### THE SABBATH-SCHOOL JUBILEE.

On Thursday evening, Friday afternoon and evening of this week, a grand union Sabbath-school Jubilee will be given at McCormick's Music Hall for the benefit of the various Missions-schools in this city, under the direction of Mr. G. C. Stebbins, the tenor singer. The chorus will consist of 500 voices, selected from twenty-five Sabbath-schools, assisted on Thursday evening by the choir of the First Baptist Church, and on Friday evening by the choir of Prof. Swing's Church. The programme for the first concert will be as follows:

1. "Union Greeting".........G. C. Pearson
*Jubilee Chorus.*
2. "Beautiful Rain".........P. P. Bliss
*Duet and Chorus.*
3. "Pull for the Shore".........P. P. Bliss
*Mr. Bliss and Chorus.*
4. Quartette—"Come Dorothy".........
*Mrs. Havens, Miss Rommeis, Misses Evarts and Stebbins.*
5. "The Beautiful Land".........H. R. Palmer
*Solo and Chorus.*
6. "Don't Step There".........G. F. Root
*Chorus.*
7. "Oh! Come, Marie".........Kuecken
*Mrs. C. A. Havens.*
8. "The Mountain Echo".........G. F. Root
*Chorus.*
9. "Work and Pray".........P. P. Bliss
*Mr. Bliss and Chorus.*
10. "The Whistling Farmer Boy".........G. F. Root
*Chorus.*
11. "Oh! Hush Thee, My Baby".........Sullivan
*Mrs. Havens, Miss Rommeis, Messrs. Evarts and Stebbins.*
12. "America".........
*Chorus.*

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In spite of the weather, Mr. Frank Chanfrau had a good house last evening at the Academy, showing that "The Arkansas Traveler" still retains a hold upon the public in Chicago. It is an astonishing fact that Mr. Chanfrau's last engagement at the Boston Theatre was one of the most successful, pecuniarily, ever played in that model city, *Kit* having in four weeks cleared for his own share of the profits about $10,000. The drama belongs to the sensational class, and, therefore, to a class which we cannot heartily commend. At the same time, it is an unusually good specimen of that class. With "Davy Crockett," it ranks in point of merit at the head of the long list of sensational pieces, possessing, as it does, a distinct and well-developed plot and a collection of carefully drawn characters. These are, like the incidents of the piece, very strongly marked, and are caricatures rather than characters, the central figure, *Kit*, alone being a possible representative personage, and even he cannot boast a very large constituency. The incidents, as we have said, are highly sensational. There is a frequent resort to the bowie and pistol, with other features better appreciated near the ceiling than the floor. But with all its faults "The Arkansas Traveler" is good for many years to come as a popular drama. Mr. Chanfrau's personation of *Kit* we have no doubt is exceedingly realistic. It corresponds well with some of the characters in "Martin Chuzzlewitt." As only a small percentage of an audience is supposed to know experimentally what an Arkansas traveler looks like, it will be difficult to say anything against Mr. Chanfrau's idea of that creature. He is sufficiently like any other partially civilized person, such as late events prove Arkansas people to be, to warrant the assumption that the leading role is near perfection somewhere. The two next best caricatures are *Judge Soggs* and *Major Squiggs*, a Western Judge and a Southern warrior, extremely fond of whisky, and uncomfortably incompetent to purchase it. These charicatures are good, and both are well played by Messrs. Everham and Johnson. There are other dead-beats in the piece, and Mr. Hartwell furnishes a good specimen as *Jerry Sleepers*. The ladies are rather neglected by the author, but what there is for them to do is easily done. The drama offers some excellent opportunities for scenic effects, and Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Graves, and their scenic artist deserve high praise for their fidelity to nature in four of the principal scenes, notably the interior of the steamer. The detail of this scene is very careful, and met with a round of applause at the rise of the curtain. The piece will be repeated every night this week, and at the matinee to-day and Saturday.

### HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Boucicault's drama, "The Streets of New York," was played last evening at Hooley's Theatre. One scene of it was especially appropriate to the abominable weather outside the house. The house was not especially large, but the piece was played with spirit by all parties, especially by Mr. Saulsbury in black. The third act presented a curious anomaly, which circumstances rendered more striking. Can anybody imagine a crowd collected in the Court-House square last evening to hear a performer on the banjo? The act, it will be remembered, shows Union square during a snow-storm, and here were seated a couple of presumable sane persons, without head-gear, thumming upon banjos as though the season were July, or snow-water indispensable to musical excellence. Between the second and third acts Mr. Harry Page, the celebrated cornet soloist, played several selections upon that instrument to the manifest delight of the audience. There are many who have not heard him, and these should by all means do so, if only to learn the possibility of the cornet in the hands of an artist.

We were premature in announcing the dissolution of Mr. Hooley's company this week, and hasten to correct the error. Mr. Blaisdell and his company do not leave until a week from Saturday, and their places are already filled. Mr. Hooley intends to keep on until Augustin Daly brings his company here from New York, which will be on Jund 6. Therewill be four new faces at Hooley's therefore, and change is always pleasant, even if it should not be an improvement.

### MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The minstrels took their places last evening without a perceptible blush, but it is believed that they suffered internally. Neither their voices in melody nor their jokes in quality or quantity appeared to have undergone any serious deterioration from the mental agony of the past few days. The farces, "Somebody's Coat," and "A Lesson for Ladies," were heartily enjoyed, and the absurdity, "All's well that ends well," was funny and well received.

# RESUMPTION OF SPECIE-PAYMENTS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: The veto has put an end to all schemes for an increase of the currency during President Grant's term of office; inflation in now impossible, and resumption of specie-payment may be hoped for within some reasonable time. The only compromise-measure possible is one that will extend the period of contraction before final redemption long enough to cause but little hardship to the debtor class. I desire to again call your attention briefly to the plan suggested in my letter of March 21, as offering the most equitable adjustment of the financial difficulty, and the most just settlement between the debtor and creditor classes. The proposed legislation by Congress is simple and practicable:

*First*—The Government to establish the price at which it will sell 5 per cent bonds (new issue already authorized) *in exchange for greenbacks*, commencing May 1, 1874, at 112, and gradually reducing the price ⅛ per cent every fifteen days, until greenbacks are redeemed in gold (by act of Congres hereafter), when sales shall cease.

*Second*—"Free-Banking" under the present law, to supply any demand for currency which might arise under any reduction of the legal-tender volume, or any other cause.

The result of such a financial policy would fix semi-monthly—unless disturbed by extraneous causes, as war or panic abroad—the price of gold, or, in other words, the *value of the greenbacks*,—the premium gradually and steadily declining, and over such a time as scarcely to be perceptible, but none the less assuring a complete obliteration of the gold premium, and bringing specie-payments on or before May 1, 1878. The gold-premium could be calculated and tabulated almost as certainly as the ebb and flow of the tide. Speculation in gold would almost entirely cease, as the price could be almost certainly foretold months in advance. I add herewith a table of maximum prices, each quarter to be fixed by the Government, on 5 per cent bonds, in currency, from which prices of gold, or value of greenbacks, can readily be determined:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 1, 1874 | 112 | Aug. 1, 1876 | 105¼ |
| Aug. 1, 1874 | 111¼ | Nov. 1, 1876 | 104½ |
| Nov. 1, 1874 | 110½ | Feb. 1, 1877 | 103¾ |
| Feb. 1, 1875 | 109¾ | May 1, 1877 | 103 |
| May 1, 1875 | 109 | Aug. 1, 1877 | 102¼ |
| Aug. 1, 1875 | 108¼ | Nov. 1, 1877 | 101½ |
| Nov. 1, 1875 | 107½ | Feb. 1, 1878 | 100¾ |
| Feb. 1, 1876 | 106¾ | May 1, 1878 | par. |
| May 1, 1876 | 106 | | |

This plan is feasible, and ought to be generally acceptable. F. B. CHANDLER.

CHICAGO, April 27, 1874.

## Dio Lewis.

In a recent lecture Dio Lewis spoke of his father as an intemperate man. This has aroused a Massachusetts correspondent, who says that Dio's father, Maj. John A. Lewis, was an honest, industrious, worthy person, and by a life of toil was able to give his son a liberal education. The writer thinks that Dio is not so useful a man as his father.

# CRIME.

## Arrival of the Elder Bender at Topeka, Kan.

## Particulars of the Murder of the Rev. Stephens in Mexico.

## Other Criminal Items.

### Probable Identification of the Murderer Bender—The Impeachment of Col. Hayes.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TOPEKA, Kan., April 27.—The all-absorbing topic here to-day is Bender. Mr. Hampton, Marshal of Salt Lake City, arrived yesterday with the man who is supposed to be THE CHERRY VALE BUTCHER.

Three or four parties who claim to have known him before he left Kansas assert that they believe him to be the identical party. This man is a German, about 50 years of age, is dressed in ragged, filthy clothes, and his hair is uncut and uncombed; his entire appearance is that of poverty and neglect.

He refuses to converse in English, but a German had some conversation with him, in which he gave his birthplace and the date of his arrival in this country, which he said was about fifteen years ago. He refused to give any account of his travels or doings since he came to this country, and when questioned on that subject he FEIGNED INSANITY, and indulged in a role of gibberish unintelligible to any one.

Gov. Osborn gives it as his opinion, from all that he can learn, that he is the identical Bender. Some parties have arrived to-night from Independence, Kan., for the purpose of identifying him; they will be permitted to look at him to-morrow.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF COL. HAYES.

Col. C. B. Mason and E. J. Jones, members of the Board of Impeachment, are here. They are very reticent on the subject of the testimony taken at New York. We learn, however, from private sources, that the evidence taken is more damaging to Col. Hayes than has been reported.

It is rumored here to-night that Hayes will resign within the next five days. Public opinion has changed very much in regard to the issue of the impeachment trial; parties who have hitherto sympathized with Hayes now say that he cannot escape conviction.

### Particulars of the Murder of the Rev. Mr. Stephens by a Mob in Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Rev. Daniel F. Watkins, Protestant minister at Gaudalajara, Mexico, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, giving an account of the murder of the Rev. Dr. Stephens. He says: "Mr. Stephens had been in the hay-loft but a few moments when the furious throng entered where he had taken refuge. Seeing soldiers in the crowd, he ran to meet them, thinking that they had come to his help, and when he cried out, 'Protect me! protect me!' they replied 'They come! they come!' and at the same time the soldiers and others discharged their muskets and other firearms on our beloved brother, killing him instantly. One shot entered his eye and several his breast, and, soon as the villains reached him, they used their swords, cutting his head literally to pieces, and taking his brains out, it is said, with sticks. They afterwards robbed his body of every article that he had on, and his house of everything that he had. They took all his books and burned them in the public place. A small English Bible that was in the martyr's hand when he died shared the same fate, and, lest the awful crime should fail to prove the utmost barbarity, they entered the church and announced the deed well done by ringing a twice-merry peal of bells."

### Murder on the Ohio River Near Cairo, Ill.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CAIRO, Ill., April 27.—Rumors of a murder having taken place this morning in Kentucky, nearly opposite this city, were afloat on the streets this evening, and your correspondent having succeeded in tracing it to a reliable source, has learned the following facts: On Thursday last a man named A. J. Kean, who resides in Kentucky, some distance above Cairo, went up the Ohio River in a skiff on some business, and, in returning, he laid down in the skiff and floated down. The skiff went ashore where Thomas Alcock and J. Howes lived, who, seeing the skiff, supposed it was adrift, and ran out to catch it, when Kean raised up, and, seeing them, laughed at their disappointment. This made Alcock mad, and he dared Kean to come ashore, saying he could whip him, etc. However, Kean refused, saying that he would see Alcock again, since which time, it is stated, he has carried his gun, expecting to meet Alcock.

This morning he stated up the river to see his brother, and, on the way, stopped at the residence of A. Hall, where he met Young Howes. The latter began to talk about Thursday's affair, and Kean telling Howes that he would meet Alcock and settle the difficulty with him, started off in the skiff. When about 20 yards from the shore, Howes asked Kean if he should tell Alcock what the latter had told him, and Kean replied yes. Howes then told Kean that if he would come ashore he [Howes] would whip him.

As Kean turned for shore, Howes drew a revolver and, when Kean, having reached the bank, rose up with his gun in hand, Howes suddenly shot him. The ball entered the left breast, near the heart, killing him almost instantly. Howes, who is only 17 years of age, has been arrested and lodged in jail. Kean was a married man and left a family.

### Probable Discharge of Mrs. Clem on Her Fifth Trial.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—The Prosecuting-Attorney of Boone County to-day moved in the Circuit Court a nolle prosequi to the indictment against Mrs. Nancy C. Clem for the murder of Jacob Young in September, 1868. The grounds for the motion are the indisposition of Marion County and the State to assist in the prosecution, the inability of the State to get witnesses without great expense, and the fact that Boone County is under no obligations whatever to prosecute Marion County criminals without a guaranty that the expenses will be refunded. The Judge entertained the motion, and will rule to-morrow.

Mrs. Clem has had four trials, has been twice convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment, and has spent four years in jail, two of which were in prison. The general impression is that she will be discharged to-morrow,—an unsatisfactory finale to one of the most remarkable murder-cases on record.

### A Saloon Shooting Affray Prevented by a Crusader.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TOLEDO, O., April 27.—A lively little incident occurred this afternoon in a saloon in Tiffin, O. A couple of young bloods became involved in a dispute which progressed until each thought the time for carnage had arrived, and both drew weapons. This was the signal for the precipitate retirement of all the masculine frequenters of the place, but a crusader, who was doing picket duty in front, heard the noise and rushed between the two combatants. She seized them by their shoulders, separated them, and began a voluble lecture. The youths were ashamed at the interruption, and before they could precisely comprehend the situation, the men came flocking back and disarmed them.

### Supposed Murder of a Merchant Near Reed City, Mich.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

REED CITY, Mich., April 27.—George Clarke, a merchant residing at Chase, 6 miles west of here, started to walk to this place on the evening of the 15th of April to take the early morning train for New York. He intended to send his father from here to Chase to take charge of his store. Mrs. Clarke waited several days for the old gentleman to come, but, as he did not, she made inquiries, and found her husband has not reached here yet. They immediately telegraphed his friends in New York, and found he had not arrived there yet. It is now supposed he was murdered in the woods between this place and Chase, and the ground is being thoroughly searched for his body.

### Wife-Murder at Davenport, Ia.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 27.—A terrible tragedy occurred in this city to-day, about 1 o'clock. Fritz Dinkle, a German, and his wife, an Italian fortune-teller, had a drunken row which culminated in the death of the latter. She received two terrible stabs from a butcher knife in the hands of her husband, one under the left ear, penetrating downward and severing the jugular vein, and one in the left eye, which penetrated to the bottom of the socket. She died almost immediately after the deed was committed. The murderer fled, was pursued, and captured in a short time. He is now in jail.

### Charged with Wife-Murder.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 27.—In THE TRIBUNE of March 22 was a dispatch reporting the accidental death, as the Coroner's verdict stated it at the time, of the wife of Marion T. Billings, of this city. It was supposed she had fallen down the cellar-steps at her residence, and, striking her head against a stone wall at the bottom, expired instantly. Further knowledge of the circumstances in regard to the occurrence has led to the arrest to-day of Mr. Billings, on the charge of having caused the death of his wife.

### Shooting Affray at Hepworth, Ill.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HEPWORTH, Ill., April 27.—This evening, about 4 o'clock, two Germans, named Frank Fogler and Fred Bohm, living two miles northeast of this town, got into a quarrel about a division fence, when the former shot the latter in the face with a shot-gun, some of the shot entering Bohm's eye. It is not yet known how seriously he is hurt. A Constable is after Fogler with a warrant.

### Capture of Railway Thieves.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., April 27.—Nearly three weeks ago a man named Lohr was arrested at Mazomonie for having rifled passing freight-trains of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for several years, and later an accomplice was caught at Menomonee Station, stolen goods being obtained from both. Recent developments indicate that still others are implicated.

### Sentence for Child-Beating.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The woman, Mary Connolly, charged with ill-treating the little girl, Mary Ellen, has been convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.